

U. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**FEDERAL BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION

HEADQUARTERS**



SERIALS 1-51

61 - HQ-6580

SECTION 1

FBIHQ INVESTIGATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FILES

**Transfer - Call 3421
Use Care in Handling this File**

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

dated
received
by the
European Af-
airs
of State.

September 18, 1928.

Box 272.

SECRET.

M E M O R A N D U M .

It has been learned that AGNES SMEDLEY, the well-known extremist in Berlin, who mixes herself up in Indian matters, has got Scott Nearing to begin to write for the Indian Nationalist Press. She has been forwarding Nearing's recent volume on China to India and recently reviewed the book in the FORWARD there. She hopes to get a publisher in India who would then communicate directly with Scott Nearing, Box 516, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Declassified by 60250 BCE/QF/100C
9/29/03
#983354

61-6580-1

LW:KA

61-6580

SAC, Albany

October 25, 1944

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

AGNES SWEDLEY

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Office of Censorship has advised that [redacted] German Communist writing from [redacted] sent a letter on October 5, 1944, to Mrs. Agnes Swedley, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. He forwarded to her a letter from one [redacted] sent Mrs. Swedley the best regards of Anna Gaghers, Ludwig Renn, Egon Erwin Kisch and [redacted] all of whom are outstanding German Communists now refugees in Mexico. b7C

It was indicated by the Censorship examiner that [redacted] might be one [redacted], who has resided at the following addresses: [redacted] or [redacted] b7C

Inasmuch as the last mentioned address is in New York City, the New York Office should check to determine whether such an individual is residing there.

The Albany Office should immediately institute a vigorous, discreet investigation of Mrs. Agnes Swedley's activities, inasmuch as she has been for many years a notorious Communist expert on the Far East. 61-6580-2

The New York and Chicago Offices should determine the location of Anneliese Wang.

cc - Chicago
New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-21-82 BY [signature]

NOV 6 2 59 PM '64
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LW:KA 61-6580

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : J. C. STRICKLAND

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: Oct. 25, 1944

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-21-82 BY [signature]**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

It is respectfully requested that Agnes Smedley, of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, be placed on the regular Censorship Watch List, and submit missions on all communications and telephone conversations to, from, or regarding her be forwarded to the Bureau.

PURPOSE:

Agnes Smedley is recognized as one of the principal propagandists for the Soviets writing in the English language. Agnes Smedley is considered an authority on Communist activity in the Far East, and as the operations of the United States Army and Navy come closer to the Asiatic mainland and the Japanese home islands Communist activity in those areas will be of increasing importance to this Bureau.

INDEXED
13 RECORDED

61-6580-3

*Let. S. Smedley General W/L
placing in 8/24/44 W/L*

*C. J. [signature]
no back traffic*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : S. J. Drayton, SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File #61-6580

DATE: November 23, 1944

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Albany Field Division dated October 25, 1944 in which request was made of the Chicago Office to locate one [redacted]

b7C

Inquiry was made by this Office at 5757 Woodland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which is the Theological Seminary Building of the University of Chicago, housing male resident students only. There was no one residing at that address named [redacted] or any of the aliases indicated in referenced letter.

b7C

Inquiry made of [redacted] Record Clerk, at the International House, 59th and Dorchester Streets failed to disclose any information concerning this individual presently residing there or having resided at the International House in the past. [redacted] stated that there is presently a [redacted] who is a student at the University of Chicago residing at the International House..

b7C

[redacted] is Korean who came to Chicago in 1944 directly from Honolulu, Hawaii and is believed not identical with [redacted]

Inasmuch as [redacted] has not been determined as living in Chicago no further investigation is contemplated and this matter is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

b7C

CC-Albany
CC-New York
RJC:FS
#100-17463

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

6-21-82

BY

3269 [signature]

EX-37

61-6580-4

[signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY**

NY FILE NO. 100-68282

MVR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/3/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/20, 21, 23, 26/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-R b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

was., presently residing at and employed by the War Department, Army Information Language Service, Chinese Section, at 165 Broadway, NYC.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 61-6580.
Bureau letter to Albany Field Division (with copies to New York and Chicago) dated 10/25/44.

DETAILS:

Renting Agent, Bryant Park Building, Inc., 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, advised the reporting Agent that he was in charge of the building and familiar with the names of most of the occupants of the building. He stated that he had no tenant in the building by the name of or any of the other variations of that individual's name. He could not state definitely that such person was not receiving mail of any kind at that building, or that such person had no connection with a tenant in the building. However, he did state that he had not become aware of any Chinese woman being present in the building at all and was of the opinion that she was not located at that address.

D. FENSTER, Superintendent, Times Square Station, United States Post Office, 231 West 38th Street, New York, advised the reporting Agent that mail was delivered from that Branch of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>D. E. Conroy</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau Albany New York-(1-100-37149) <i>710 H</i> <i>CI 12</i> <i>49</i>		61-6580-5	RECORDED & INDEXED
		B 1 7	MAR 5
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <i>6-21-42</i> BY <i>769/241</i> </div>			

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NY 100-68282

b7C New York Post Office to the building at 55 West 42nd Street. Mr. FENSTER made inquiry of the mail carrier who delivered to that address and also checked the book listing the changes of address and forwarding addresses, and advised that there was no record of delivery of mail to [redacted] or to any of the other names used by this individual at [redacted]. He stated also that the carrier did not recognize this name.

The reporting Agent checked the telephone directories for Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens under the last names of [redacted] and found no listing of this individual in the directories.

[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted telephonically by the reporting Agent and inquiry made as to whether he knew the present address of [redacted]. He stated that he had last seen [redacted] around Christmastime 1944 and he knew she had left Jersey City, and was now working and living in New York City, however, he did not know her exact address or place of employment. He stated that the reporting Agent might gain further information by contacting either Yenching University Office at the Associate Boards for Christian Colleges in China, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or [redacted] of Chinese Students Christian Association, International Committee of Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

b7C Associate Boards for Christian Colleges in China, Yenching University Office, 150 Fifth Avenue, was contacted telephonically by the reporting Agent without disclosing his identity for the purpose of inquiry, and was advised that that office had a record of [redacted] with residence address at the Y.W.C.A. in Jersey City, N.J. The reporting Agent was advised that a letter was mailed to this individual at that address in June, 1944 and the letter was returned undelivered.

b7C [redacted] Chinese Students Christian Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, (MU 6-1200) was similarly contacted telephonically without disclosing the purpose of inquiry, and the reporting Agent was advised that [redacted] presently was residing at 438 West 116th Street, New York City, and was employed

NY 100-68282

b7C

by the Army Information Language Service at 165 Broadway, New York City, Room 1917. Her office telephone number according to [redacted] was Barclay 7-2834, Extension 2.

b2

b7C

On February 26, 1945 Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that [redacted] was presently employed with the War Department in the Army Information Language Service, Chinese Section, 165 Broadway, New York. Informant A stated that the only address known for this individual was [redacted]

b7C

The reporting Agent checked the Manhattan Telephone Directory under apartments and found that for [redacted] there was listed the telephone number [redacted]. The reporting Agent called this number and without revealing his identity asked for [redacted]. An unidentified individual answered and stated that [redacted] was not in; that she was at work and would not return until about six o'clock, but that she was presently residing there.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was also known by the names [redacted]. Informant [redacted] advised further that this individual is the sister of a former officer in the Chinese Navy who was found to be a traitor and was executed by the Chinese. [redacted] was born [redacted] and was graduated from Yenching University, China [redacted]. She was secretary in Chinese Embassy in London in [redacted] after teaching for a year in Singapore she came to the United States via Europe, arriving [redacted]. She attended the University of Chicago and served as housekeeper at the Chicago Theological Seminary. She registered as an Alien at Chicago in 1940 receiving registration number [redacted]. She worked for a short time for the China Tribune, New York City, and lived at [redacted] New York City. She then took employment with the Western Electric Company, Kearney, N.J. (Personnel Department), and resided at the Y.W.C.A., Jersey City, N.J.

b2

b7D

Informant [redacted] advised that despite the fact that her brother and father were both executed as traitors for assisting

NY 100-68282

the Japanese; that [] was generally regarded as a sincere Christian, as a loyal Chinese, and not engaged in subversive activities, in the United States. She was regarded by the Chinese and the white people who knew her in this country to be reputable and loyal to the cause of the United Nations. Informant [] had no information as to [] current address or place of employment.

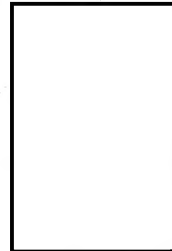
Informant [] furnished the following physical description of the subject:

b2

b7D

b7C

Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Marital Status
Sex
Nationality



REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The confidential informant mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 3, 1945 at New York is as follows:

[redacted] Symbol used to designate source of information contained in [redacted] was.

[redacted]; ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL-J". The information contained in this file was obtained by investigative activity plus information provided by other agencies, such as, ONI and INS. It is noted that Immigration and Naturalization information is contained in our New York Office under number [redacted] and in their Central Office Student File [redacted]

b7C

b2

b7D

FROM: NATIONAL MEMO BOOKS
CALLE DE LAZAR 43,
MEXICO, D.F.
ATTACHED: THREE BLOCKS

TO: MR. ALBERT S. GARDNER
c/o ALFRED A. KROGER CO.,
504 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

LIST: CI 4601 (See Note)

8631

6-1-65

LIST: NONE	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
None	Air		None	
Date of communication	Date of postmark	Station distribution	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION	
Mar. 13, 1945	Mar. 14, 1945	FBI MAR. 23, 1945	H R C HS	
Language	Previously censored by	To whom photograph is to be sent	Be sent with comment	
English	None			
For interference use	To be photographed	Photo No.		
For relevant records	NO			
EX 393596-R				

COMMENT

PUBLISHING HOUSE IN MEXICO ASKS WOMAN IN NEW YORK FOR HER "AMPHIBIOUS" AND STATEMENT FOR BOOKLET BEING PREPARED BY COMMITTEE FORMED TO HONOR "WELL KNOWN ANTI-NAZI WRITER"

Cover contains typed letter reading as follows:

"I am writing you this letter at the request of the Committee which has been formed for the purpose of honoring the well known anti-Nazi writer, Leon Klenz (Klenz) (Ex. SM/249-GENS-4601-7900), on the occasion of his 60th birthday at the end of next month.

"The Committee is headed by Dr. Enrique Gonzalez Martinez (Ex. Y-7000), the most distinguished of contemporary Mexican poets, and includes the following writers: Martin Luis Guzman, Antonio Castro Leal, Alfonso Reyes, Jose Beramatin (Ex. Y 7900), Ralph Nader, Andre Simon (Ex. SM/249-GENS 7000-4601), Francisco Pons (Ex. SM/201 & SM/249 - GSNF 4601), Lucile Bern (Ex. SM/249-BERN 7000, 4601, 8293) and Theodore Salk.

"They would especially like to have from you your adherence to the Committee and if possible a brief statement which could be included in the booklet that is being prepared for publication and is to appear at the same time. If you would let me know at the above address, I will be glad to transmit your reply to the Committee."

Sender's Note: There is an Agnes Smalley, Saratoga Springs, New York, CI 4601.

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "6-1-65" and "6-1-65".

Stamp: SECURITY DIVISION - PENDING -

78 APR 18 1945 *JS*

INDEXED

184
61-6580-6
21 APR 1945
RECORDED

APR 9 12 28 PM '45

RECEIVED-CARSON
F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUST.

WFO:REO
100-62099

Director, FBI

March 5, 1945

SAC, New York

CHINESE ACTIVITIES;
SECURITY MATTER - X

On February 22, 1945 a debate on the Chinese situation was held at Town Hall Meeting of the Air over the R.B.C. network. Congressman WALTER JUDD and Dr. LIN YUTANG took the side of the Chinese Nationalist Government, while HARRISON FORMAN of the New York Herald Tribune and Miss AGNES SNEYLEY of Saratoga Springs, New York took the side of the Chinese Communists. During the debate Miss SNEYLEY accused the Chinese secret police of activities in the United States concerning Chinese students here.

b7C

[redacted], who attended the broadcast, advised Special Agent [redacted] that he heard Miss SNEYLEY make the accusation against the Chinese secret police, accusing them of operating in the United States, but he stated that she frequently makes very broad statements and he believed she had no foundation for the above allegation.

This information is furnished the Bureau in order that it may advise the Albany Field Division in case Miss SNEYLEY should be interviewed concerning her statement.

CC Albany

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/21/45 BY 6269/20/alm/mg

RECORDED
10-13

61-6580-7
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 17 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-6580

SAC, Albany

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

AGNES ~~X~~ MEDLEY -
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 25, 1945

RECEIVED

10/13/83 *Class*

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

(S)

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[Redacted]

(S)

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#923351
135
RECORDED

b1

[Redacted]

(S)

61-6580-7X

[Redacted]

(S)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CLASS. & EXT. BY 647/2/1000/1mg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1-3
DATE OF REVIEW 4-11-1992

RECORDED

INDEXED

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Declassify on OADR
CONFIDENTIAL

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7/29/03
983354
60240 BCE/10/10/03

61-6580-8

NOT USED

F E D E R A L B U R E A U O F I N V E S T I G A T I O N

Origin: ALBANY, NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

Made at: ALBANY, NEW YORK	Date: 6/19/45	Period: 10/30;11,1, 8-10,13,22,25;12/2,5, 9,11,13,15,18/44;1/6, 8,9,24,26;2/3;3/3;4/9, 19,16,17;5/10/45	Made by: b7C <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
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Title: <u>CHANGED</u> AGNES SMEDLEY, Was. Agnes Brundin, Marie Rogers, M. A. Rogers, Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikos	Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R
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Synopsis: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Background and activities of AGNES SMEDLEY as reported by the New York Field Office set forth. SMEDLEY is presently residing at Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where she is writing a book and a play about China. She has given talks on China and the Chinese Communist Army over the radio in New York City and has spoken before various clubs and societies in Boston, Saratoga Springs and Schenectady, N. Y. within the past few months. Has also written articles on China for "PM" daily during 1944 and the early part of 1945. SMEDLEY professes not to be a member of the CP of America but speaks favorably about the Chinese Communist Army and Soviet Russia. Description set forth.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2169/She/alm/ry
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2/3.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 6/11/50 2169/ry
6-22-82

Bureau File 61-6580.
 Bureau letter to Albany with copies to New York and Chicago dated 10/25/44.
 → Bureau letter to Albany with copies to New York and San Francisco dated 4/25/45.
 New York City letter to Albany dated 4/26/45.
 Report of Special Agent dated 3/3/45 at New York City.

b7C

Details: The title of this report is being marked changed to reflect the additional aliases of ALICE BIRD and Mrs. PETROIKOS as reflected in Bureau letter of April 25, 1945.

Approved & Forwarded: E. I. Oles SAC
 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

- Copies:
- 5 - Bureau
 - 2 - New York
 - 2 - Washington
 - 1 - San Francisco (info)
 - 4 - Albany

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16 APR 27 1961

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9125

b7C This investigation is based upon referenced Bureau letter dated October 25, 1944 which advised that it had received information from a highly confidential source that [redacted] German Communist writing from [redacted] [redacted] sent a letter [redacted] to Mrs. AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. The informant also stated that in this letter he forwarded to SMEDLEY a letter from [redacted] Informant also stated [redacted] sent to Mrs. SMEDLEY the best regards of ANNA SEGHES, LUDWIG RENN, EGON ERWIN KISCH and [redacted] all of whom are outstanding German Communists now refugees in Mexico. The Bureau requested the Albany Office to conduct investigation of Mrs. AGNES SMEDLEY's activities, inasmuch as she had been for several years a notorious Communist expert in the Far East.

Under date of April 26, 1945 the New York Field Division advised by letter as to the following information. A review of the New York Field Division files reflected the following information on AGNES SMEDLEY.

On either March 18 or March 19, 1918 SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE and AGNES SMEDLEY were arrested on a warrant charging them with the violation of Section 3, Title 8 of the Espionage Act and Section 332 of the United States Criminal Code, for acting as agents of a foreign country and aiding and abetting such action.

The files contained a letter dated September 23, 1922 from the New York Office to the Director, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, in which it was stated an indictment was returned against the above two individuals on April 1, 1918 in the Southern District of New York for violation of the above sections. The letter further stated that AGNES SMEDLEY was released on bond on May 7, 1918 and the indictment was dismissed against both defendants on December 16, 1918 and GHOSE was released on December 18, 1918.

The files also contained a report of EDWARD P. MORSE dated September 25, 1922 at San Francisco, California, which reflects that GHOSE was one of the many defendants in the so-called HINDU conspiracy case which was tried in San Francisco in the latter part of 1917 or 1918. The docket in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, San Francisco, indicated that GHOSE was indicted with the other defendants on July 7, 1917 in San Francisco but there was no record of any further action as to that subject. This report further indicated that GHOSE was apprehended in New York City and the then United States Attorney decided the expense of "prosecuting and gathering witnesses would be prohibitive, no further action in subject's case." The report further indicated that GHOSE was connected with the organization known as the "Friends of Freedom for India" in New York City and was closely associated with AGNES SMEDLEY.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9125

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There was also contained in the files some unidentified notes which reflect the following information as to AGNES SMEDLEY.

"Miss SMEDLEY leased, under name of BRUNDIN, at 156 Waverly Place, November 25 to December 26 (1917); at 16 East 9th Street December 27 to February 22 (1918); under the name of SMEDLEY at 38 Union Square February 22 to date of arrest March, 1918. For date of arrest see Docket C-11-359.

"Has a sister in California - a teacher. SMEDLEY herself taught in the State Normal School at Santiago, California, early in 1917 - she graduated from same school. AGNES SMEDLEY, born near Osgood, Missouri, went to Colorado in childhood to the coal mining district - Trinidad, Colorado. Went to State Normal School at Tempe, Arizona. Went to California at age of 20. She was 26 years old in 1918 (53 now) and date of birth February 22, 1882. (There was a note that this must have been an error for she was 36 at the time and that her correct birth date should have been 1892.) In California was correspondent for Los Angeles Examiner.

"BRUNDIN was her married name - was divorced at time - married August 24, 1912 ERNEST W. BRUNDIN - husband obtained divorce, grounds desertion."

The notes further reflect that SMEDLEY knew [redacted] [redacted]. The notes also indicate that she wrote to her husband at Calexico, California and the name of W. S. WOTHERSPOON, 289 Edgewood Avenue, San Francisco, also appeared in the notes. It might be noted that he was one of the defendants in California. There was also the following notation: "Miss SMEDLEY used name of MARIE ROGERS in storing books."

The file also contained a photostat of the following letter dated New York City, May 15, 1918, addressed, "Dear Friend":

"As one who stands for democracy and justice you ought to be interested in the case of AGNES SMEDLEY.

"She is a young American girl who has just been released under \$10,000 bail after an eight weeks' imprisonment in the Toombs. She is charged with representing herself as a member of the INDIA NATIONALIST PARTY, who working for the independence of India.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"For almost a year she has held the position of associate secretary of the ~~INTERNATIONAL FORUM ASSOCIATION~~ in New York, prior to which she taught for three years in the State Normal School at Santiago, California.

"We who know Miss SMEDLEY believe that she is innocent of the charges and ask you as a fellow American to cooperate with us in security sufficient funds for obtaining counsel in her defense.

"Her trial was scheduled to take place within two weeks. It is absolutely necessary that funds be raised before May 25. We need your help and need it urgently. Send or wire your contributions. Miss TRUE T. WEIL, 220 Tremont Avenue, New York City.

"Very sincerely,

- (s) Professor JAMES MELVIN LEE
Department of Journalism
New York University
- (s) A. LYLE de VARNETTE
General Director
International Forum Association
- (s) ROYAL J. DAVIS
New York Evening Post"

The file further reflects a report of August 23, 1918 which reveals that TRUE T. WEIL, age 20, was then a student at the New York University School of Journalism and became acquainted with AGNES SMEDLEY at the latter school. Miss WEIL, when interviewed, indicated that she believed Miss SMEDLEY innocent and sent out the circular letter to about 50 people.

Mr. ROYAL J. DAVIS advised on interview that approximately \$1500 had been collected, the greater part of which had been spent for legal advice. Mr. DAVIS taught at New York University School of Journalism and there met Miss SMEDLEY. The report further reflects at the time SMEDLEY was residing at the WEIL home, 220 Tremont Avenue, Bronx, New York. Mr. DAVIS also advised that GILBERT E. ROE, former law partner of La Follette, was SMEDLEY's attorney.

~~SECRET~~ 4 -~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9125

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A further review of the files revealed a letter dated April 6, 1918 from the Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. to CHARLES DE WOODY, New York, in which he was requested to secure a copy of the book entitled, "THE ISOLATION OF JAPAN IN WORLD POLITICS." The letter indicated that this book was being published at 45 Greenwich Avenue, New York City. The Department also wanted to know something about the author and persons behind the publication.

A report of G. P. PUTNAM, dated at New York City April 15, 1918 advised that he called at 45 Greenwich Avenue, which is the address of the De PAWPHILIS PRESS, on April 11, and was advised that on the previous day agents of the United States Army Intelligence took from the shop all of the copies of the book and other data relative thereto. PUTNAM ascertained that AGNES SMEDLEY BRUNDIN was the author and she was under indictment and at that time was in the Toombs, in connection with the Indian revolutionary matters. This report further reflected that PUTNAM called the Army Intelligence and was informed by them that the seized copies had been turned over to United States Attorney KNOX.

A further review of the New York Field Division files revealed an article which appeared in the New York Daily News of January 8, 1937 bearing the A. P. Symbol at Sianfu, Shensi Province, January 7, entitled, "U. S. WOMAN TEACHER LEADS REVOLT IN CHINA." The article is as follows:

"A quarter of a million army men were reported today to have joined in a movement to create a great Communist state in Northwest China with an American woman playing a spectacular role in the uprising."

The article goes on to state that AGNES SMEDLEY, former Colorado school teacher and long associated with radical movements in Asia was described as conducting radio propaganda to unite large disaffected military units in Shensi and Kansu Province under the Red banner in defiance of the Nanking Government. The article continues that some 200,000 soldiers formerly belonging to the Northwest Communist Suppression Army of Marshal CHANG KISUEH-LIANG, reliable reports said, joined 50,000 of their Red ex-enemies to make the two Northwestern Provinces one large Communist-ruled community.

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

* Communist Party - China

AL 100-9125

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sianfu seemed doomed, observers feared, to recurrence of the disorders of the December 13, 1936 uprising when Marshal CHANG and his followers mutinied, seized Generalissimo CHIANG KAI SHEK and demanded re-admission of Communists to Chinese political life to form a common front for war against Japan.

Generalissimo CHIANG was freed Christmas day. CHANG was sentenced to ten years in prison and then pardoned by the Generalissimo.

"In the forefront of the new campaign, said reliable sources, is Miss SMEDLEY. Every few hours she has been broadcasting in English appeals for recruits for the Red uprising against Nanking. Miss SMEDLEY is understood to be a close friend of Madame SUN YAT SEN, widow of the father of the Chinese revolution. Madame SUN is a sister of Madame CHIANG KAI SHEK, who long has been estranged from her brother-in-law, the Generalissimo. It was CHIANG who expelled the Reds from the Nationalist Party and Government in 1927."

Further review of the files also reflects an article appearing in the New York Sun, dated January 7, 1937, entitled "U. S. WOMAN AIDS CHINESE REDS." The contents of the article appearing in the "Sun" were approximately the same as previously set out herein and also contained the following additional information:

"Miss SMEDLEY's activities have been confined to radio propaganda. Every few hours she broadcasts appeals in English for new recruits to the movement. Her propagandizing, it was reported, has brought opposition from British residents in the interior provinces who recall her deportation from India some years ago, where she was alleged to have conspired to provoke a Nationalist uprising. Only recently she was reported living in Shanghai, coming to Senfu about the time of Marshal CHANG's revolt of December 12."

The article also commented on Miss SMEDLEY's imprisonment in the Toombs in 1918 and also stated that thereafter she became interested in the work of MARGARET SANGER and that she subsequently opened the first birth control clinic in Berlin, and from there she went to China to gather Chinese news for the Indian press and for newspapers in Frankfurt and Berlin. The article further stated that in recent years she had been lecturing and writing, usually forecasting great disaster for China when the foreign powers intervened to crush the Red Army.

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Further review of the files reflects that on July 29, 1942, confidential informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, submitted a report on DAS WORT (the word), 4th year, March, 1939. Informant advised that this is a literary magazine published in German monthly by MESHDUNARODNAJA, Moscow and printed by the Soviet State Printing Office. Informant further advised that this is a Comintern publication and of all the Communist periodicals is the best from a purely literary viewpoint.

This informant further stated that the contents of this publication are on an exceptionally high level and as an official Comintern publication, its contributors must be Communists. Pages 10 to 26 of the issue mentioned contain excerpts from AGNES SMEDLEY's war diary, praising the Chinese 8th Communist Army.

On August 14, 1942 confidential national defense informant [] advised the New York Office that INTERNATIONALE LITERATUR, a German language Comintern literary magazine, is definitely a Communist or Comintern publication and like all other official Communist publications, all contributors must be Communists. Informant further stated that the magazine is published by the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REVOLUTIONARY in Moscow and is printed by the official Soviet printers.

Informant further advised that in the 1933-1936 #6 copy, one of the contributors was AGNES SMEDLEY, who had an article starting on Page 42 which had been translated into German by HILDELESCHNITZER SAMSON. The informant, however, failed to mention the title of the article.

A further review of the New York Field Division files reflects that on August 18, 1942, confidential informant [] advised of a conference between [] of the Labor Division of [] who was at that time reported to have been in charge of the [] The latter inquired [] as to the CHINESE ASSOCIATION OF LABOR. [] stated that [] had previously given [] low-down on the London representative of that Association, that he was not a seaman at all, but a lawyer attached to the staff [] in London. [] indicated that [] wanted to expose the Association at that time as well as a number of members of the CIO Committee for having anything to do with the Association. According to [] suggested that the low-down concerning the organization be obtained from some unquestioned authority on China.

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Informant stated that at this time [redacted] mentioned having been in China in [redacted] during which time he worked with [redacted] and that [redacted] representatives and the Soviet Army men met with the Central Committee in Shanghai during the time the Communists were fighting CHIANG KAI SHEK. The informant, however, was of the opinion that this meeting took place at a time other than the period [redacted] was in China.

Informant further advised that in discussing the events transpiring at the time [] was in China, he mentioned a book entitled, "CHINA'S RED ARMY MARCHES" by AGNES SMEDLEY, which mentions a long trek made by the Chinese Red Army and [] stated the trek was planned at the time he was in China. [] stated he was present during meetings of the Comintern representatives and the Chinese Communist Party.

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- 8 -

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On July 22, 1944, Confidential Informant [] advised the New York Office that in the "Daily Bulletin" issued by CELEBRITY SERVICE, INC., 150 East 54th Street, New York City, on that date, appeared an article on AGNES SMEDLEY, which stated that she was to be a guest on NBC's excellent sustaining historical drama series, "PACIFIC STORY" which would be broadcast over WEAJ the following Sunday at 11:30 P. M. She was described as a distinguished author, authority on China and humanitarian. Other background information was set out which has previously been given. b2 b7D

The same informant advised on March 9, 1945 that in an issue of the same date of the "Daily Bulletin" of CELEBRITY SERVICE, INC. it was indicated that AGNES SMEDLEY was registered at the Barbizon Plaza, arriving in New York City March 8, 1945 from Saratoga Springs, New York.

At the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Criminal Division, Room 605, U. S. Court House, New York City, a check of the Criminal Docket C-11-359 reflected the case of the U. S. of America vs. ~~SALINDRANATH GHOSE, AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases AGNES BRUNDIN and M. A. ROGERS; PAULIN B. ROSE, TARAHMATH DAS, JADU GOPAL MUKEYIE and BHAT BHAGWAN SINGH.~~ The docket reflected the charges to be acting as agents of foreign government; (2) aiding and abetting such actions in violation of Section 3, Title 8 of the Espionage Act and Section 332 of the U. S. Criminal Code. The docket indicated that GILBERT E. ROE, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, was attorney for SMEDLEY and GHOSE.

The docket reflected the following proceedings:

April 1, 1918	Filed indictment
April 3, 1918.	Defendant GHOSE arraigned and pleads not guilty; bail \$25,000
April 3, 1918	SMEDLEY arraigned, pled not guilty; bail \$10,000
April 9, 1918	Filed Demurrer
May 3, 1918	Issued remand as to SMEDLEY
May 7, 1918	Filed recognizance, SMEDLEY, P. S. GRANT and F & D Company, \$10,000.
Sept. 13, 1918	Filed Note of Issue on motion, to return certain papers
Oct. 10, 1918	Petition and Order to Show Cause Why Cert Articles should not be returned to AGNES SMEDLEY. Granted. (A. N. HAND)

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Dec. 16, 1918	Filed Order dismissing indictment as to <u>GHOSE</u> and SMEDLEY
Dec. 11, 1918	Filed Note of motion to dismiss indictment
Dec. 20, 1923	Nolle Prosequi entered as to defendants.

A further check of Docket C-11-360 reflected a case of U. S. of America vs. same defendants as previously set out herein, reflecting the charge, conspiracy to violate Section 3, Title 8 of the Espionage Act, Section 37, U. S. C. C. The proceedings reflected on this Docket were the same as previously indicated on the other charge except on January 3, 1920 there was a notation, "Filed order discharging bonds as to GHOSE and SMEDLEY on habeas corpus proceedings; June 25, 1923, Nolle Prosequi entered as to rest of defendants."

At the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, 101 West 58th Street, New York City, [redacted] assistant manager, advised that their records reflect that AGNES SMEDLEY registered at that hotel on March 7, 1945 giving as her residence address Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. He stated that she was registered in Room 2047, registering at 5:00 P. M. and checking out on March 14, 1945, giving as her forwarding address only until March 19, 1945 the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts and afterwards in care of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs.

[redacted] further stated that Miss SMEDLEY paid \$29.47 of her account and charged the remaining \$4.43 to the account of Mrs. ELIZABETH AMES who was registered in Room 1817 during the same time. [redacted] stated that Mrs. AMES holds a credit card, #T-37954 issued by the Barbizon Plaza on March 10, 1945 but that she had originally established credit with their hotel on March 27, 1941. He further stated that Mrs. AMES gave as a reference the Adirondack Trust Company, Saratoga Springs, New York and she gave as her firm name and address, Corporation of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York.

[redacted] further indicated that the T-symbol alongside the credit card indicated an exceptionally good financial rating. He was unable to furnish any further information as to SMEDLEY and stated that that was the first record of her having registered at his hotel.

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In an effort to ascertain the correct name of the friends with whom Miss SMEDLEY resided on her return to New York City from the 23rd to the 29th of March, the Boston Field Division was requested to check at the Copley Plaza Hotel for a forwarding address. The Boston Field Division on April 17 advised that SMEDLEY was registered at the Copley Plaza from March 15, 1945 to 10:30 A. M. March 20, 1945 and that she had left without leaving a forwarding address; that office also advised that upon registering she gave as her residence address, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York.

A check of "Who's Who in America" from 1934 to 1944 was made on the name of AGNES SMEDLEY with negative results.

At the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York Police Department, New York City, Special Employee Investigator [] checked the records and the only information contained therein are two references to New York newspapers, namely the "New York American" dated March 19, 1918 and the "New York Herald Tribune" dated March 28, 1918. No records of actual arrest by the New York Police Department were reflected. b7C

At the Bureau of Criminal Alien Investigation, Room 800, 400 Broome Street, New York City, a check of their records on AGNES SMEDLEY was made with negative results.

The records of Special Squad I, New York City Police Department, 400 Broome Street, were also checked on the name of AGNES SMEDLEY, with negative results.

At the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, a check of the indices reflected AGNES SMEDLEY as being the authoress of the following books:

- 1) "Daughter of Earth", 1929, published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York City;
- 2) "Chinese Destinies", 1933, published by the Vanguard Press, New York City;
- 3) "Red Flood Over China", 1934, published by the Moscow Correspondents' Public Society of Foreign Workers in the USSR.
(Note - This is a republication of "China's Red Army Marches")

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- 11 -

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- 4) "China's Red Army Marches", 1934, published by the Vanguard Press, New York City;
- 5) "Daughter of Earth", revised edition, with foreword by MALCOLM COWLEY, published 1935, by the Coward-McCann, Inc., New York City;
- 6) "China Fights Back", 1938, published by the Vanguard Press.
- 7) "Battle Hymn of China", 1943, published by A. A. ~~KNOFF~~, New York City.

A check of the 20th Century Authors, a biographical dictionary, at the New York Public Library and a subsequent check of the files of the "New York Times" morgue revealed two biographical sketches on AGNES SMEDLEY, the most recent of which was the one published in January, 1944 in "Current Biography" by the H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, New York City. It might be noted that both biographies were published by the same company.

AGNES SMEDLEY's business address was given as care of A. A. ~~Knopf, Inc.~~, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. The biography states that SMEDLEY was born in 1894 in northern Missouri, the daughter of CHARLES H. and SARAH ~~(RALLIS)~~ SMEDLEY. While young the family moved to the Colorado mining country where Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel & Iron Company owned everything but the air. The article stated SMEDLEY spent one year as a special student in the Normal School at Tempe, Arizona and met and married a young engineer but he soon divorced her. In her early twenties she went to New York City where she worked during the day and attended lectures at New York University at night and became absorbed in the problems of India. In 1918, because of her work in the Indian revolutionary cause she was accused of aiding German espionage. (The article stated a German society had sent money to the ~~Indian Nationalists.~~)

The article then stated she went to Germany after the war and met the young Indian revolutionary leader ~~VIRENDRANATH VIREN~~ CHATTOPADHYAYA and for eight years she was considered his wife. The article stated his Catholic wife refused to divorce him. With the rise of Hitler VIREN fled Germany and sought refuge in Moscow. In Berlin SMEDLEY had been teaching English to University students. In 1927 she wrote her semi-biographic novel, "Daughter of Earth." In 1928 she went to China as correspondent of the "Frankfurter-Zeitung". In 1933 she wrote of her experiences in

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"Chinese Destinies." The article further stated that AGNES SMEDLEY claimed she has never been a Communist, when some critics pointed out the book's Communist bias. She claimed that for years she listened to Communists with sympathy and in later years in China she gave them her active support, "but I could never place my life and mind unquestioned at the disposal of their leaders."

1938
1941
In 1938 her third book, ~~"China Fights Back"~~, a story of the 8th Route Army, was published. In 1943 her fourth book, a full record of her years 1929 to 1941 in China, was published. Here she makes it clear that she likes neither CHIANG KAI SHEK nor the Kuomintang Government, which she foars is a reactionary clique. The article stated that from 1938 to 1941 AGNES SMEDLEY worked as a publicist and field worker for the Chinese Red Cross medical corps and late in December, 1941 she returned to the United States to recuperate from several attacks of malaria and other illnesses.

The article stated that in a radio program entitled, "Author Meets Critic", November 1943, Miss SMEDLEY emphasized the fact that the United States and Great Britain are largely responsible for the backward conditions in China today because of their imperialistic foreign policies. In the winter of 1944, the article stated, Miss SMEDLEY was working on a play about China and she also has in mind a revolutionary novel on the same thing. It also stated in her lectures and radio appearances she is busy in carrying out her primary aim of "enlightening America on the plight of the Chinese." The article went on to state that apart from her writing, farming is her chief recreation; also, that JAWAHARLAL NEHRU is her political and intellectual ideal and she considers his biography, "Toward Freedom", (1941) one of the greatest books of her times.

The biography in the Twentieth Century Office written in 1942, published by H. W. Wilson Company, contains substantially the same information as previously set out herein.

In commenting on her arrest in New York City during the time of the first World War, this article states she was arrested on the ground that her activities jeopardized the neutrality of the United States. It was also stated that the late Reverend Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, a liberal New York rector, raised the bail to secure SMEDLEY's release and that the case was later dismissed for lack of evidence. This article stated that at the outbreak of the Chinese revolution Miss SMEDLEY went to China as a correspondent for German and Italian left-wing newspapers and she had remained there ever since and was at that time in the interior of China where she lived as one of the people, and almost as a member of the 8th Route Army.

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The article went on to state that she has long since changed her beliefs from Socialism to Communism and since 1929 has interpreted Chinese Communism to the world. It continued by stating that up until that time she had risked her life many times but felt that she had found her place in the world and was not likely to ever leave China. The article states that she speaks and writes Chinese and has adopted a Chinese refugee boy as her foster child; that she is familiar with parts of China that other white persons have seldom seen.

The article continues by stating that although her books posit the Communist position and are besides necessarily often hasty and fragmentary, they are of great value as reports on conditions unreported otherwise. DAVID H. POPPER called her "that redoubtable fighter for the rights of the underdog, a devoted partisan who confesses to passionate likes and dislikes, yet studies always to tell the truth as she sees it, with blazing sincerity."

This biography indicated two articles written on AGNES SMEDLEY, the first a review of "Daughter of Earth" in the "China Weekly Review" of September 19, 1931 and an article on AGNES SMEDLEY in the "Saturday Review of Literature", July 16, 1938.

The revised edition of "Daughter of Earth", 1935, contains a foreword by MALCOLM COWLEY in which he states that this book is a story of a girl with very poor background, with many of the characters invented, but in its broad outlines is also the story of the author, AGNES SMEDLEY. He stated that while it was fiction, interwoven with all this is another element more international in its nature. "To me, the underlying theme is the education of a revolutionist."

A check of "Chinese Destinies" was made but it failed to contain a foreword. A check was also made of "Red Flood Over China" which is practically a reprint of "China's Red Army Marches" and it likewise contains no foreword.

A check of "China's Red Army Marches" revealed that it contained a preface by ROBERT MORSS LOVETT. LOVETT states that in 1919 he became interested in the case of a young Indian who was being held in the Tombs in New York City and that through him became acquainted with AGNES SMEDLEY. He stated that through her efforts this Indian was released on reduced bail but that his case was only one of many cases of persecution of Indian refugees.

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in this country at the instance of British authorities. LOVETT stated that when the Indians, who had been arrested on the day after the United States entered the World War and convicted of conspiracy to ship arms to India, were released after their sentences had expired, efforts were made to deport them to India.

LOVETT went on to state that a society, "Friends of Freedom for India" was organized and Miss SMEDLEY was secretary. He continued, stating that this society sought to protect these men in their right of asylum and at every point, "We came up against the powerful influence of British representatives, towards whom American citizens and officials showed a complaisance which was disgusting."

He further stated that the British Government took this society very seriously and one of the executive committee members was deported from England; that JAMES MAURER was refused a visa and ROGER BALDWIN, presently with the "American Civil Liberties Union", was granted only a week to visit England on parole to a member of Parliament. LOVETT further stated that the full vials of imperial wrath were reserved for AGNES SMEDLEY. He advised that SMEDLEY left the United States for Germany in 1920 and then went to Soviet Russia on a study commission for six months, returning to Germany and remained there until 1928, where she participated in the Indian revolutionary movement. She was sent to China as a correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and arrived in Manchuria on January 1, 1929, where she found herself in difficulty with the British Raj.

LOVETT stated that in Harbin she almost lost her American passport as the British Secret Service claimed she was a British subject traveling on a forged American passport. He stated that she traveled through North China where she "learned of the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated by the Kuomintang in an effort to suppress a revolution." LOVETT stated that in 1930 she went to Canton where she was again arrested at the instance of the British Secret Police, who had revived the charge that she was not an American citizen but was traveling on a false passport and asserted that she was a representative of the Communist International. LOVETT indicated that he assisted her here through JOSEPH COTTON, then Assistant Secretary of State.

LOVETT also stated that SMEDLEY later wrote, "It was the German and American Consuls who saved my life, although I must say the American Consul General seemed to resent this necessary duty very much. He was an old colonial official and regarded my ideas about the independence of Asiatic countries as treasonable." LOVETT also stated that the German merchants in Shanghai

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brought pressure to have the "Frankfurter-Zeitung" remove her. She stated that the German Consul General had previously demanded that she write favorable reports to stimulate exports from Germany.

LOVETT indicated that the British Consul at Frankfurt made similar requests of the "Frankfurter-Zeitung" to have her removed and that the British journalists in China launched outrageous personal attacks against her. LOVETT stated as a result of this she was dismissed from the paper but remained in China and joined up with Mrs. SUN YAT-SEN and others in organizing the "China League for Civil Rights." LOVETT states this organization demanded freedom of speech, press and assembly and to fight against the secret tribunals by which political prisoners were tortured and killed. LOVETT also stated that the Kuomintang Government opposed this organization, threatening the leaders with death unless they ceased campaigning for Bolshevik principles. LOVETT continues:

"One of the mysteries of the last few years has been the Soviet state within China. Since the alliance between the Kuomintang and the Communists was broken and the Nanking Government, leaning on the Western powers, threw out the Russian Ambassador and undertook to suppress the revolutions to which it owed its being, the American public has read vague accounts of a campaign launched each year against those who are described by our correspondents as bandits. In 'China's Red Army Marches', Miss SMEDLEY gave a vivid and authentic narrative of the campaign from 1928 to 1931." He continues later,

"It is clear that Communism, if it triumphs in China, will succeed by virtue of its immediate appeal to the needs of the people and no less clear that its success will be due not to arms but to persuasion. The political department is the most important feature of the Red Army, to whose activities is due the favorable reception by the peasantry and the great defections from the Whites who so often respond to the appeal not to shoot down their countrymen. It is hard to resist the conclusion that the Soviet provinces are the best governed of all China and any competent observer of the world situation will agree that the best hope for peace in the Far East is that China and Japan should both go Communist and fall into each other's arms."

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- 16 -

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In speaking of SMEDLEY, LOVETT continues, "AGNES SMEDLEY is an American in the historic sense of the word. In the face of indifference and disapproval of her time-saving countrymen and the insidious and dangerous hostility of an enemy on whose malevolence the sun never sets, she has kept the faith and told the truth."

A review of "Book Review Digest" for 1934 at the New York Public Library reflects that T. A. BISSON wrote a review of SMEDLEY's "China's Red Army Marches" in the "Nation", Volume 139, page 307, September 12, 1934, part of which reads as follows:

"In 'China's Red Army Marches', AGNES SMEDLEY records, in superb narrative episodes the formative years in one of the great creative movements of our area, the building of the Chinese Soviet Republic. The sweep of the matchless drama - 50,000 Chinese peasants and workers rising up to overthrow an age-old system of exploitation - is captured within the pages of this book. With the skill of the novelist she drives home the searing realities of the clash of forces in present day China through the life stories of individual persons."

In "China Fights Back", written by SMEDLEY in 1938, appears an introduction by Anna Louise Strong. In speaking of SMEDLEY, Miss STRONG writes:

"Working for Madame SUN YAT SEN for civil liberties in China, for the rights of workers, of farmers, of Communists, she became for many years almost the one foreigner in Shanghai to whose doors came the inside tales of the Chinese Soviet Districts. Thus, she wrote, 'Chinese Destinies' and 'China's Red Army Marches', which were translated into many foreign languages, as almost the only foreign account of the Chinese Communists in those years, her own life was frequently in danger, her very closeness to the Chinese Red Army, prevented her for many years from visiting them, since she was constantly watched."

Miss STRONG points out that she finally joined the Red Army, reorganized as the 8th Route Army, and the last time Miss STRONG saw her was in 1938 in Hankow, where she was raising funds for medical supplies and warm clothes for peasant volunteers of the north.

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In the July 16, 1938 issue of "Saturday Review" appears a book review of AGNES SMEDLEY's "China Fights Back" by DAVID H. POPPER of the staff of the Foreign Policy Association. He stated in this review that since 1929 Miss SMEDLEY has interpreted Chinese Communism to the world; that she spent most of 1937 in the Communist districts and in the forces of the Red - now 8th Route Army. The book is essentially a diary of Miss SMEDLEY's adventures with the Army from August 19, 1937 to January 9, 1938. He states that it depicts the successes of these forces in guerrilla warfare against the invading Japs. POPPER continues:

"Today, in her mind, the social struggle in China must be subordinated to the overriding task of beating back the Japs' imperialist drive. But the final victory must and will be delayed until China is freed from the grip of entrenched wealth and privilege - until the reforms demanded by the Communists are consummated."

There also appears a picture of AGNES SMEDLEY in the uniform of the Chinese Red Army, taken with her foster son.

A check of the book "Battle Hymn of China" published in 1943 failed to reveal that the same contains a preface or foreword.

In the September 19, 1931 issue of the "China Weekly Review" formerly "Millard's Review", Shanghai, Volume 58, appears an editorial entitled, "AGNES SMEDLEY and the Shanghai Die-Hards." It might be noted that the "China Weekly Review" was at that time edited by J. B. POWELL; that GEORGE W. MISSEIER was assistant editor; HOH CHIEH-SHIANG was assistant editor; ROY P. MACNAR, JR. was advertising manager and F. K. CHOO was in charge of the business department. The editorial states that AGNES SMEDLEY had for the past three years been a correspondent with the German "Frankfurter-Zeitung" and contributed articles to the "New Republic" and the "Nation." The editorial commented on her book "Daughter of Earth" and the fact that some of her articles on work with Chinese women had been reproduced in the "Review."

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The editorial further stated that Miss SMEDLEY became interested in, and an ardent advocate of, Indian nationalism and acquainted with a well-known Indian nationalist, V. CHATTOPADHYAYA, who was a member of the Naidu family of India, which compared somewhat in its revolutionary activities to the SUN YAT SEN-SOONG families in China. The editorial also stated that Miss SMEDLEY had recently been subjected to considerable underhanded persecution as a result of a communication which she sent to one of the local newspapers pertaining to the NOULENS case. The editorial went on to state that her liberal views on Chinese and Indian revolutionary movements, become known to a number of German and European liberals, many members of the "League Against Imperialism."

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The editorial stated that Miss SMEDLEY was not a member of that organization but had received telegrams from members outside China due to her connections with the German newspapers asking clemency for NOULENS who was on trial in Nanking on a sedition charge. The editorial stated that several telegrams had been sent to Madame SUN YAT SEN. It continued, "In our opinion this sympathy for NOULENS was not worth the effort because the published documents in his case, providing they are genuine, have shown him to be a dangerous intriguer against the Chinese government and Chinese institutions generally. However, Miss SMEDLEY and Madame SUN did pass these letters appealing for clemency for NOULENS over to the Chinese authorities and to the local newspapers."

The editorial further stated that the "League Against Imperialism" is not Communist, although it may contain Communists in its membership. Due to receiving those letters "a number of local die-hards have made allegations that Miss SMEDLEY is a Communist and the League is Communist, both charges are false and we are printing these paragraphs for the purpose of acquainting the public with the facts. We are glad to do so because the "Review" has at times been subjected to similar underhanded attacks. There are certain individuals, well known, in the foreign communities on the China coast who assume that any American journalist who is sympathetic towards the cause of Indian nationalism must, for that reason, be a Communist. Two or three years ago we called attention to the fact that practically every American newspaper writer who visited these shores in search of information regarding the Nationalist movement in Oriental countries was immediately placed under surveillance and subjected to persecution in the form of lying campaigns, the general purpose being to discredit their work."

The editorial ended by a statement that Miss SMEDLEY was registered with the local American Consulate General.

A review of "China To Me" published in 1944 by the "Country Life Press", Garden City, New York, and written by EMILY HAHN, reflected the following information pertaining to AGNES SMEDLEY. On page 99 Miss HAHN states:

"The average American today who takes a sympathetic interest in China is full of hokey through no fault of his. He thinks the Chinese Guerrillas are the only soldiers who do any fighting in China. As a truth most of their effort is lost, because of inter-guerrilla arguments and jealousy and hijacking. I am not trying to run them down, AGNES SMEDLEY, ED SNOW and JOHN CARLSON, I am trying only to undo some of the harm you have unwittingly done your friends. You have worked people up into a state where they are going to be awfully mad pretty soon." She continues,

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"Now the Communists - that situation is due to the peculiarity of most American newspaper men in China, who are nearly all of them inclined to be leftists, out of a frustrated sense of guilt, a superior viewpoint of things as they are, and a tendency to follow the crowd of newspapermen. Most newspapermen don't know any more about the Communists in China than you do. They hear rumors and they try to get permission to go see these people, and once in a great while someone does. But the chances of seeing what really goes on among the Chinese Communists are even less than those of seeing the inside of Russia. If you live in Chunking you can always interview CHOU EN LAI - that is what he is there for."

On page 220, Miss HAHN mentions meeting AGNES SMEDLEY in Hong King after years of wandering about with the guerrillas and working with Dr. ROBERT LIM for the Chinese Red Cross. Miss HAHN stated the first time she had met Miss SMEDLEY she was in Shanghai when she was doing secretarial work for Madame SUN. At Hong Kong she was in a hospital suffering from gall bladder trouble and there was present in the government circles an uneasy feeling that Hong Kong should not be too hospitable to AGNES SMEDLEY as she was considered as a dangerous woman. They felt the Reds and Anarchists should be left alone.

Miss HAHN continues, "The police had been on the case and only the fact that AGNES SMEDLEY was a close friend of Mrs. HILDA SELWYN-CLARKE, wife of the Director of Medical Services, saved her from being requested to leave before her gall bladder could be attended to. AGNES had promised not to make any public speeches or otherwise disturb the peace of the colony."

It might be interesting to here note that in the "Nation" of January 27, 1945 T. A. BISSON wrote a review of "China To Me." In this review BISSON criticized the author for running down SNOW, EVANS, SMEDLEY and the leftists in China. He stated as follows:

"Both China and the leftists may perhaps manage to outlive EMILY HAHN's commentary."

At the "New York Times" morgue, 230 West 43rd Street, New York City, [redacted] made available the newspaper clipping file on AGNES SMEDLEY. In the "New York Times" of March 19, 1918 appeared an article, "American Girl Held as Indian Plotter." The article reads as follows:

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"Important evidence bearing on a plot to cause uprisings in India against British rule has come into the possession of the Government as a result of the arrest yesterday of AGNES SMEDLEY, an American girl, also known as AGNES BRUNDIN, and SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE, a Hindu, who is prominent in the activities of an organization which calls itself the "Indian Nationalist Party", with headquarters in Jajose Castle, Calcutta. Not only do the data which the Government has obtained as a result of the arrest involve plots in India, but they also disclose the fact that LEON TROTSKY, the deposed Bolshevik Foreign Minister of Russia, was recently appealed to for aid in stirring up trouble in India, and was asked to use his influence against the United States in arresting and bringing to trial Hindus and others who plotted in the United States against British sovereignty."

The article also stated that the Government considered the case connected with a world-wide German directed plot to cause trouble in India and thereby weaken the British effectiveness on the western front in France. The article stated that SMEDLEY's bond was set at \$10,000 and that she had been arrested in a Greenwich Village apartment and had refused to talk. The article stated that the defendants had been representing themselves to be diplomatic representatives of the Nationalist Party of India, which was a violation of the Espionage Act.

The file also contained a clipping of an article which appeared in the "New York Herald" on March 20, 1918, wherein it was stated a letter of introduction to LOUIS LOCHNER, a pacifist, and signed by TARAK NATH DAS, a Hindu who was under indictment in San Francisco on a charge of conspiracy to stir up a revolt in India, was found by Federal Agents on the previous day among the papers seized in the SMEDLEY apartment.

The file also contained a clipping of an article which appeared in the "New York Sun" dated March 28, 1918, wherein it was stated that a Federal Grand Jury indictment had been filed on March 27, 1918 charging AGNES SMEDLEY, "active radical worker", with violation of the Espionage Act, and that GHOSE was being held for extradition to San Francisco, where he was charged with having plotted to ship arms to India for an uprising to be launched by ABHINANA BHARAT and German agents. The article stated Miss SMEDLEY was accused of having aided him in circulating a book entitled "Isolation of Japan in World Politics", through which plotters hoped to cause friction between Japan and this country by threatening Americans into believing Japan was about to build a navy to equal that of Britain and the United States.

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There was also contained a clipping which appeared in the "New York Times" on June 12, 1918, bearing a San Francisco date of June 11, 1918, wherein it was stated that indictments had been returned by a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco on June 11, 1918 against Professor S. ~~NATH GHOSE~~, ~~TARAK NATH DAS~~, KULIN B. ~~BOSE~~, WILLIAM A. ~~WOTHERSPOON~~, retired San Francisco lawyer, AGNES SMEDLEY, of New York City, and BLUMA ~~ZALNIK~~, a Russian, accusing them of attempting to defraud President Wilson through representations that they were on an accredited mission from the Nationalist Party of India.

There was also contained a newspaper clipping which appeared in the "New York Times" on November 16, 1918 in which it was stated that Federal Judge A. N. HAND had granted a stay to defendants ~~SALLENDRA NATH GHOSE~~, a Hindu student at New York University, and AGNES SMEDLEY, who were under indictment in San Francisco for representing themselves as members of a commission of the Indian Nationalist Party without being registered with the Secretary of State, LANSING.

The article also stated that Judge HAND had reduced the bail of each. There was also an article which appeared in the "New York World" of March 15, 1929 pertaining to SMEDLEY's first novel, "~~Daughter of Earth~~." The article contained considerable information regarding her background and, commenting on the trial, stated that when she was brought to trial approximately a year after the indictment the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

There was also contained a newspaper clipping which appeared in the "New York Times" of July 30, 1932 with a date line from Shanghai, China, which stated that HAROLD L. ~~ISAACS~~, reporter for the "New York Times" in Shanghai, had been warned by the United States Consular Authorities in China that extraterritorial protection would be withdrawn unless he changed his editorial and news policies in the weekly publication "~~The China Forum~~", which he edited. The article stated that the "Forum" had been attacking Marshal CHIANG KAI SHEK and other Nanking leaders. The article also stated that ISAACS had been associated with AGNES SMEDLEY, one of the noted revolutionary workers and actively supporting PAUL and GERTRUDE NOULENS, a foreign couple then on trial for their lives in Nanking on charges of aiding the Communist conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The article stated that the NOULENS were unable to establish citizenship entitling them to extraterritorial protection.

A news clipping appeared in the July 9, 1934 issue of the "New York World Telegram" written by GERALDINE ~~SORTAIN~~ stated that she had interviewed AGNES SMEDLEY in her Greenwich Village apartment and SMEDLEY had stated

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China was at that time on the brink of what may be the greatest disaster in history, armed intervention of the foreign powers to crush the powerful Red Army of Soviet China.

The article stated that Miss SMEDLEY described the "mass upsurge of the peasants and intellectuals in China as the most gigantic struggle of modern times." She accused CHIANG KAI SHEK of betraying the real revolution in China.

There was also contained an article which appeared in the "New York Times" of January 10, 1937, the same being a news dispatch from Nanking, China dated January 9, 1937; which stated that a Chinese Government spokesman had stated the Chinese Government was "highly indignant" over the anti-Government, pro-Communist broadcasts made almost daily from Sian by "an American woman, AGNES SMEDLEY." Her talks have been highly inflammatory and her remarks were in behalf of the Communist cause." The Chinese stated that they had been watching Miss SMEDLEY's activities for some years "and were formerly under the impression she was merely a writer with radical leanings, now they know she is a member of the Communist Party and this has added to their concern."

The article further stated that the official issuing the statement stated that she had strongly advocated the united front idea and other projects conflicting with established Government policies. "She has also tried to give the impression that all China was being dominated by the Chinese Communists." The article indicated that the official had been asked whether the Chinese Government would make representations to the American authorities relative to Miss SMEDLEY's activities and the spokesman had stated nothing had been done as yet.

There was also contained a news clipping from the May, 1937 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" which was a published letter from AGNES SMEDLEY dated March 27, 1937 from Yenmanfu N Shensi, China, addressed to the "New York Herald Tribune". In her letter Miss SMEDLEY stated she had heard articles had appeared in the press connecting her with the Chinese Communist Party and with the Communist International and she stated they are "simply charging me with conducting Communist propaganda." She further stated that her pictures appeared in an American magazine referring to her as NAU TSE TUNG's ally and a recent article in the "China Weekly Review" of Shanghai stated her to be an adviser to the Red leaders. In her letter Miss SMEDLEY branded those statements as false and claimed to be a free lance writer, writing with directions from anyone. She stated she had been in the Soviet regions collecting material for a new book and had no connection with the Communist Party anywhere.

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There was also contained a clipping from the March 28, 1938 "New York Times", which was a news dispatch from Hankow dated March 27. This article stated that AGNES SMEDLEY had been prominent in the work of gathering supplies and as representing the ~~American League for Peace and Democracy~~ in Hankow and that she had announced the formation of a China Committee of the ~~China Aid Council~~, recently organized by the League.

The article further stated that T. V. SOONG and Dr. ROBERT ~~LIM~~ of the Chinese Red Cross were on the Committee. There was also a news clipping from the "New York Times" of April 18, 1940 which was based on a wireless received from Chungking on April 17, 1940, which stated that AGNES SMEDLEY, well-known American writer and left wing political worker, had arrived in Chungking after spending 18 months with the Chinese guerrillas in Andwei and was enroute to the Kweiyang headquarters of the ~~Chinese Red Cross~~ with which she was connected.

There was also a news clipping taken from the August 25, 1943 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" which article was in regard to an interview with AGNES SMEDLEY; this was stated to be her first interview since returning to America soon after Pearl Harbor. The article stated that she had been recuperating from an illness contracted in the Chinese interior. It further stated that she had been a correspondent for the "Manchester Guardian."

The article stated that she had been interviewed in the home of a friend in Greenwich Village. It stated she had first gone to China in 1928 and after the invasion of China had managed to get to the front with the 8th Route Army and in 1938 had become a field worker for the Chinese Red Cross and for the next four years she had marched with the Chinese Army. The article continued that she was in New York City attending to details of her new book, "Battle Hymn of China" to be released by ALFRED A. KNOFF on September 7, 1943. There was also a clipping from the "New York Times" of January 28, 1945 which stated that AGNES SMEDLEY in speaking at the Vassar College Political Association stated that through years of association with Chinese she felt the only basis for unity in China was a coalition government, "a government is needed which will abolish the Kuomintang Party dictatorship, institute a bill of rights and end the three systems of secret police."

At the Library for the Blind, newspaper section, 137 West 25th Street, New York City, the "Daily Worker" of September 1, 1934 was made available in which appeared a book review of "China's Red Army Marches" by ISIDORE SCHNEIDER. The article starts out by criticizing the book of KENNETH LAPOURETTE, former Yale professor, published earlier than 1934 because it only

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devoted one paragraph to the establishment of the Chinese Soviet and what it told was a lie. The reviewer stated that AGNES SMEDLEY's book is the story of the most inspiring revolutionary achievement since the Russian revolution, a movement which all revolutionary workers should learn about.

The article goes on to describe the territory being conquered by the Soviets and also the Nanking Government is accused of permitting horrifying atrocities. The review continues by stating the Chinese Communists had to purge themselves and the purged and steeled party held its first congress in November, 1931 and at this congress the Chinese Socialist Soviet Republic was born.

The reviewer stated the inspiring story of AGNES SMEDLEY, which she tells so vividly and so powerfully; the story that there is no strangeness or remoteness even in the Chinese names; that the people the book deals with are our comrades; we are close to them; their struggle is ours; that brings us so near the world revolutionary front; that lets us see, in the very process and as if we were there, the construction of the Second Socialist Soviet Republic.

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[On December 15, 1944 Confidential Informant [] supplied a letter concerning AGNES SMEDLEY, who is presently residing at Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, New York. ~~RAYA~~ ~~ISHIGAKI~~, 219 West 14th Street, New York City, in writing to AGNES SMEDLEY on November 11, 1944 thanked Miss SMEDLEY for sending her the pictures of Japanese soldiers. In the letter she asked SMEDLEY for permission to use the pictures in a paper for publication. She described the paper as being a Japanese liberal paper published in New York just once a month. She enclosed tickets of a meeting sponsored by a "progressive Japanese organization", stating that "they would like to have you one of the speakers and asked me to find out whether you would be available." She described some people in the organization to be "radical, others liberal and some even confused. It's a small organization but they are working quite hard for the cause." This letter is being retained in the files of the Albany Field Office.

Another letter supplied by Confidential Informant [] is from [] b7C

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[] dated November 8, 1944 to Miss AGNES SMEDLEY. In this letter [] asked SMEDLEY where she can telephone her to arrange for an appointment, stating that she has been asked to deliver a message to SMEDLEY personally which she believes would be of interest to Miss SMEDLEY. [] states that she is presently attending teachers college and also teaching practically every evening.

[] Another letter received by SMEDLEY on November 16, 1944 from [] explains that she thought SMEDLEY was living in New York City and goes on to explain why she wanted to get in touch with her. She stated that she had received a letter from ~~RAMLAL~~ ~~BAJPAI~~ asking [] to get in touch with SMEDLEY. [] states that SMEDLEY might recall BAJPAI as a chemist who was connected with the Young India organization at the time of the Lajpat Rai and later worked very closely with SAILEN until SAILEN went back to India. She further described BAJPAI as a good friend of [] that he is one of the most sincere and unselfish men that [] had met in the Indian movement. BAJPAI is working for the government in Washington and he is connected with the "Voice of India." She further states in her letter that "in addition to knowing of this work as all liberals do, he has also heard a great deal from [] SAILEN and me." b7C

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In writing to [] BAJPAI asked the following, "Would you like to work in Washington? Would you like a 'well paid job' on the 'Voice of India'." BAJPAI's address is as follows: Mr. ~~YRAMLAL~~ ~~B. BAJPAI~~, 1753 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

These two letters are also being retained in the files of the Albany Field Office.

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A portion of a letter which had been written by AGNES SMEDLEY to AYA ISHIGAKI which had been destroyed was supplied by Confidential Informant [redacted] This letter reads as follows:

"Dear [redacted] and AYA:

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"Shall I do as this man requests? I have had enough of fronting for Communists and I don't want to take even the first step toward this in America. I think Communists, with whose program I disapproved before Pearl Harbor, should present their own cause. I will insist on their right to do so and will fight for that basic right. But they have attacked me for years and I do not see why they should now ask my support."

Another letter received from Confidential Informant [redacted] had been addressed to Miss AGNES SMEDLEY by [redacted] Women's Division, National Citizens Political Action Committee, Hotel Shelton, New York 17, New York on November 11, 1944 is set forth below. This letter is being retained in the files of the Albany Field Office.

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"Dear Miss Smedley:

I feel sure you share with me the tremendous joy and satisfaction at the outcome of the election. I cannot begin to thank you enough for your full cooperation during our pre-election work.

"In my opinion such a committee as ours must continue to function. After the end of November we shall be writing to you again to tell you what has been decided as to the future of the National Citizens Political Action Committee. I do hope that you will be as helpful then as you have been in the past.

"With sincerest thanks and my personal regards, I am"

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*AGNES SMEDLEY sponsored the raffling of a silver bowl for the Cultural Workers of Chungking in December, 1944, the proceeds of which she desired to send to China for the assistance of Madame SUN. The silver bowl was a 10" Gorham Sterling Silver fruit or salad bowl which was given by KATHERINE ANNE PORTER to SMEDLEY from her wedding silver. The original price of the bowl was \$60.00 and the proceeds received from the raffle of this bowl amounted to approximately \$160.00. Approximately 500 tickets at 25¢ each were sold and contributions in checks from the following individuals were also received by Miss SMEDLEY.

KATHERINE ANNE ~~PORTER~~\$5.00

ELIZABETH AMES (in memory
of MARJORIE PEABODY WAITE)....15.00

AGNES SMEDLEY..... 5.00

[REDACTED] 3.50

(All of these people are residing at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs.)

Three Skidmore Girls..... 3.00

[REDACTED]10.00

[REDACTED] 5.00

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In attempting to have the proceeds of this raffle forwarded to China, Miss SMEDLEY communicated with [REDACTED] for the China Aid Council, American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

On January 24, 1945 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] produced a letter that AGNES SMEDLEY had received from [REDACTED] dated December 14, 1944 containing the following information.

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"We can receive funds only for Madame SUN's projects in Yen-an and other northern guerilla areas. The war fund won't allow us to send any other funds to China with our allotment. If funds are sent to us we have to count them as part of our allotment. (This doesn't apply to funds sent us from countries other than the United States. We tack those onto our regular funds without any subtractions.) So it would be better to let the funds for artists and writers go to China some other way if possible. We can never find anyone to take bank notes."

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In this same letter dated December 14, 1944 [] states as follows: "I saw GERTRUDE BINDER today. She wants you to get in touch with her when you're here. She's in the phone book."

[] Confidential Informant [] further advised that a letter was written by [] to AGNES SMEDLEY on December 28, 1944 containing the following information:

b2 "We've sold all the tickets. At least I suppose we have
as [] took some yesterday and said she knew
she could sell them. I will send you all the money
b7D January 2 or 3.

b7C "And the good news is that I have a way to send the cul-
tural funds. A friend of Madame SUN's is [] b7C
of the OWI in Kunming. His wife was in today and she
said she could send the money to [] and get him to turn
it over to Madame SUN - I am delighted. When you send it
to us, I'll send it to [] who will in
turn send it to [] by money order - [] is OK.
She had a letter from Madame SUN which the latter had
written to []"

In this same letter [] states: "General STILLWELL
wrote me the nicest note in answer to my letter to him. He said he was
glad to know that I can read between the lines."

This information, including the letters from [] to
AGNES SMEDLEY regarding the raffle of the silver bowl and the proposed ul-
timate disposition of the money received are being retained in the files
of the Albany Field Division. b7C

A review of the Albany Field Office files reflects that the
December 7, 1944 issue of the "Skidmore News", Saratoga Springs, New York
contains an article by AGNES SMEDLEY with the heading "Yaddo Author Discusses
New Force - PAC." In the article SMEDLEY states:

"This article on the whole is about the 'New Force' which during
the last elections a radio commentator said 'has entered American life and is
operating with religious fervor.' That is the CIO-PAC and the National Citizens
PAC which were formed about a year and a half before the elections and swept
the country like a forest fire."

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Political action committee

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In this article SMEDLEY goes on to state, "Chinese propagandists in the United States coming from the ruling class of their country would have us believe that everything would be all right if only the 'malcontents and subversive elements' would 'tremble and obey.'" She further states that upon returning to "my own country" after nearly a quarter of a century in foreign lands, "I found an America - this was before Pearl Harbor - which I could hardly recognize.....From far away China I had come to glamorize my native land as a land of pure and just democracy. I suffered from, but could not understand entirely, why America sold war materials to Japan, and I thought it due to ignorance of our people of the Far East. So upon my return I tried to enlighten them.

"Few were interested. Many thought me a 'subversive element.' Business men attacked me as a threat to their Japanese trade....."

She continued, "Viewing my own country I thought of a people rushing toward their doom, without thinking of anything beyond their own private interests. Above all, they resented deeply any new idea that disturbed them in their rush forward--to what? In fact, it sometimes seemed dangerous to question anything, to cry out: 'Halt! Think! You ARE your brother's keeper!'During our recent elections, and for years before, we realized that though Hitler's Army might be defeated, militarily, on the battlefield, still the basic Nazi philosophy of the super-race had sunk deep roots in our country. The Nazi propaganda against Jews and the colored races seems to be as widespread in our country as in Germany. Our reactionaries have tried, and failed, to come to power by raising racial and class hatred, but their failure is but temporary. The idea that working men and women, or those who are not native-born citizens, or those who were not of the Christian faith, are second-grade citizens, has been openly propagated.

"These issues came before our people in tragically dramatic form after the CIO organized its Political Action Committee. Congressmen and our great industrial and financial barons whom they represented, had nightmares when the CIO-PAC was organized. SIDNEY HILLMAN, the PAC leader was called a Jew and a pants-maker, though the very men who raised this charge pretend to worship Jesus, who was a Jew, and who Himself had been a carpenter and a rebel. Only Japanese propaganda throughout Asia forced us to revise our exclusion laws against Chinese and to give up the old unequal treaties which the western powers had harnessed on China following the defeat of China in the British Opium War of 1839-42. Our great newspapers and magazines, such as the Luce

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publications, began to propagate a new brand of imperialism, saying this is the 'American Century:' that America will determine the future fate of the world.

"Because of all such developments, I joined the National Citizen's Political Action Committee, which originally arose as an adjunct of the CIO-PAC. Progressive Americans throughout the country who were not members of labor unions, allied themselves with this organization in order to prevent reactionaries from coming to power. Together with the CIO-PAC we achieved that one purpose, though we existed for only a year and a half before the elections."

The article goes on to state, "As I see it, the future role of the National Citizen's PAC is a militant educational one.....The question-- a life and death question--for us is: are we going to become a politically enlightened people who understand every issue of our country and of the world? Are we going to go on, as in the past, leaving politics in the hands of professional politicians who, in most cases, are representatives of the great industrial and financial barons of our country? Are we going to be, as before the war, mortally afraid of every new idea that might disturb the groove in which our minds run? Are we going to approach the mighty peoples' resistance movements of Europe and Asia as if they were a menace to our pocket-books, even when most of our pocketbooks are flat? Are we going to continue to regard Soviet Russia as a poisonous country in the clutch of Communists who have beards, horns and hooves, armed with a bomb in one hand and a dagger through the teeth, as the Hearst press delights to picture them? Are we going to be afraid to listen to or sit in the presence of a progressive American lest we catch Communism? Are we afraid of studying and discussing and thinking in order to know just what are the social theories of Socialism or Communism? Or, for that matter, of Democracy?....."

"The role of the CIO-PAC and of the National Citizen's PAC is to enlighten the American mind, to replace fear and hatred with knowledge and with a course of civilized political action....."

She closes the article with the statement, "We possess the political democratic machinery with which to become a torch in the world's darkness. But will we prepare ourselves to use it?"

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In the same issue of the "Skidmore News" of December 7, 1944, there is an article with the heading, "AGNES SMEDLEY Leads 300 in Letter of Protest to President and State Department." The article goes on to state, "On Tuesday night the Recreation Center was the scene of a spontaneous expression of campus indignation against the imperialistic policy of the British government toward the Greek people."

The letter, which was sent to President Roosevelt, the State Department, Senators MEAD and WAGNER, the "New York Times", the "New York Tribune", "PM", the "Saratogian" and colleges throughout the country, was signed by over 300 students and faculty members of Skidmore College and citizens of Saratoga Springs.

The letter, which was dated December 5, 1944, protested the cold-blooded massacre of Greek patriots of the Resistance Forces in the streets of Athens this past Sunday. It stated that, "By our inaction towards this massacre, we sanction the deed and render ourselves a partner in this infamous affair." It protested the action of the British who are patrolling the streets of Athens with tanks, and who have brazenly ordered Greek citizens to leave their own city.

The letter went on to state, "It is hardly necessary for us to inform you, Mr. President, that we Americans were born in revolution, and our policy of supporting or tolerating in any respect British action in Greece, is a violation of the basic principles upon which our nation was founded. The eyes of all freedom-seeking countries are upon us Americans today, and we here believe that 'non-intervention is isolationism.' We refuse to allow fear of antagonizing our British ally to interfere with our basic principles of humanity and justice."

The article claims, "We Americans wish to support the 90 per cent of the Greek people who have fought and suffered for the freedom of their country for so long. The British government, however, is supporting a 10 per cent group of Greek collaborationists and a government of agents whom it appointed outside Greece and brought back to be in power over the Greek people. The British Government and its Generals and troops in Greece speak for themselves, but not for all the allies. Certainly they do not speak for the American people, and we believe they do not speak for the British people either. Neither we Americans nor the British people are interested in preserving British vested interest or the British appointed agents--crudely called the Greek Government--who protect these interests."

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"By keeping silent about Greece, we eloquently approve British policy against the expressed will and desire of the Greek people.

"Furthermore, we do not believe it right for the Government of one nation--in this instance, the British--to choose and put in power the Government of another--in this instance, the Greeks.

"We learn that our Government has cut off relief supplies to the Greek people, and we interpret this as a deliberate act to support British troops and their Greek Fascist supporters, and to crush the people's liberation movement by starvation. We wish to inform you categorically that we Americans have paid for those relief supplies, and we now demand that they be delivered to the people of Greece.....

"We wish to inform you further that we Americans do not intend to be caught sleeping at the switch of history a second time. We intend to follow every action of our Government's domestic and foreign policy, and to express our will to our elected representatives. In this instance, we demand support for the people of Greece who have appealed to our country for understanding and support against Greek and British reaction."

The files of the Albany Field Division also contain a copy of a publication, "Sikh Voice", Issue No. 2, dated December 1, 1944. This is a bulletin of Khalsa Diwan Society, Vancouver, B. C., Sikh Temple, 1866 West Second Avenue. On the second page of this bulletin under the heading "Speaking of India", there was an article entitled "NEHRU and JEFFERSON." The following comment is contained in this article:

"AGNES SMEDLEY, in a recent edition of 'The Voice of India', a Washington publication, has written an article in which she compares JAWAHARLAL NEHRU to THOMAS JEFFERSON, the historic American champion of liberty. The comparison is apt. In her article she records a number of opinions of various individuals, and their reaction to NEHRU's imprisonment."

There is set forth in this article a quotation of a professor who states, "To speak frankly, I am tired of the British Empire, and this includes the way they handle Indians." The professor's statement is to the effect that NEHRU embodies all the principles for which we are supposed to be fighting, yet they have locked him up for the eighth time. "They've taken half of his adult life."

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In another quotation that AGNES SMEDLEY incorporated in her article comparing NEHRU and JEFFERSON, she sets forth a statement made by another individual, "What I want to know is what we are fighting for. If a man like NEHRU can spend years in prison, what in hell is this war about. What am I doing out here?" This statement from an American Sea-Bee in the South Pacific.

The article sets forth a paragraph, "The article pays tribute to NEHRU for his unflinching opposition to both fascism and the stranglehold that imperialists have maintained on his country. His courage in the face of powerful opposition to all of those things that he believes is such as to place him in the same position in the Indian scene as JEFFERSON occupied in the American."

"In closing, AGNES SMEDLEY states: 'On NEHRU's fifty-fifth birthday, I shall honor him as I honor THOMAS JEFFERSON who was the source of the best there is in American life. JEFFERSON is dead and we cannot call him back. NEHRU is living, and it is up to us to liberate him not after the war, but now, and to see that his voice and principles are heard and respected in all preparation for the post-war world'."

This article in the "Sikh Voice" appears in the "Voice of India", November, 1944 issue, Volume 1, No. 3. It appears on page 42 under the heading, "NEHRU and JEFFERSON by AGNES SMEDLEY."

The Albany Office is also in possession of a rough draft copy of a speech believed to be typewritten by AGNES SMEDLEY in which she attempts to relate an incident which demonstrates the origin of the present disunity in China. She claims that it is not an isolated incident but can be duplicated a thousand-fold in north, eastern and central China since 1940, when the Kuomintang blockade against the Communist-led 8th Route and New 4th Armies was established.

She goes on to state that in January, 1940 she was in the field headquarters of General CHANG TZE-CHUNG, a northern General, who commanded the entire Chinese right-wing armies in the mountain ranges northwest of Hankow in central China. She claimed that she spent three months with Communist guerillas in that area with the permission of General CHANG.

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Communist Party, China

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In this speech SMEDLEY is loud in her praise for the Communist-led armies, namely the 8th Route and the New Fourth Armies, and claims that the Kuomintang government and its armies betrayed its own people by oppressing and alienating them until at times the people saw little difference between the Japanese and the Kuomintang armies and officials.

She states in this speech, "As everyone who knows China realizes, the struggle is not between the Kuomintang and Communism. It is between reaction and democracy. The Communists have adopted and lived up to the only form of democracy which the Chinese people have ever known, and if it has weaknesses, these are inherent in the bitter conditions and hostility under which they labor and fight."

She further claims, "The Kuomintang has tried to circumvent these democratic demands by offering bribes to the Communists of a few seats in the government where they would have 'face' but no power. It agreed to a conference of political parties but on condition that this be a 'consultative' body or a kind of debating society with no power like the present People's Political Council. The Kuomintang agreed to recognize the legality of the Chinese Communist Party provided it surrendered its armies to the Kuomintang, a party of dictatorship whose record is black and filled with tyranny and corruption toward the Chinese people."

"I believe the Chinese Communists, and all Chinese democrats, would be guilty of treason to their people if they accepted these Kuomintang terms instead of holding out and fighting for democracy."

She goes on to state, "It is my conviction that if we continue to recognize the Kuomintang dictatorship and if we obey the Kuomintang demand that we land troops on China's coast and recapture the Communist-led guerrilla bases and turn them over to the Kuomintang, we will go down in history as an imperialist power. If we do this, we will eventually throw all China into a nation-wide civil war which will also sweep over into all southeast Asia, including India. That would bring liberation to Asiatic peoples, but it would cause decades of bloodshed and engender bitterness and suspicion for centuries."

"Should such a tragedy develop, I myself would quote Jefferson by saying: 'Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.' But there is another way--the democratic way. There is no other way. This way means, among countless other things, that in the forthcoming conference of the United Nations at San Francisco, that Chinese democrats, including the Chinese Communists, should have a voice. We cannot expect the Chinese people to abide by any decisions made against their will and interests."

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Confidential Informant [redacted] produced a letter dated October 26, 1944 from the "PM" daily, 164 Duane Street, New York 13, New York, to AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. This letter enclosed a check for \$200.00 to Miss SMEDLEY in full payment for her manuscript, article or work entitled "CRISIS IN CHINA, DEFEAT AND DISUNITY."

Another letter dated November 7, 1944 from the "PM" daily to AGNES SMEDLEY enclosed a check for \$75.00 which was tendered in full payment for Miss SMEDLEY's manuscript, article or work entitled "STILLWELL SCAPEGOAT FOR CHIANG'S DEFEATS."

Another letter dated November 28, 1944 from the "PM" daily to AGNES SMEDLEY enclosed a check for \$75.00 which was tendered in full payment for her manuscript, article or work entitled "CHUNKING DEALS NEW HAND WITH OLD DECK."

A letter dated December 14, 1944 from the "PM" daily to AGNES SMEDLEY states that the "PM" daily had picked "on one picture and promise" to use it in the future." The letter, which was written by [redacted] continues, "I am sending, under separate cover, a check for \$60 in payment for the use of six of your pictures in connection with last Sunday's piece. This is at our regular picture rate, and I know it doesn't nearly come up to what 'Life' would have paid you. However, I dare say, there are compensations." b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] also produced a letter dated February 16, 1945 from the "Coronet Magazine", 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois signed by [redacted] Managing Editor, addressed to Miss SMEDLEY. The letter enclosed a check for \$150.00 in payment for her manuscript about Colonel CARLSON at Saipan. b2 b7D b7C

It is to be noted that AGNES SMEDLEY has a contract with the National Concert and Artists Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, New York, and communicates quite frequently with [redacted] the Director. b7C

SMEDLEY, on November 18, 1944, appeared on "The People's Platform" over CBS in New York City in a discussion with JOHN GOETTE, J. B. POWELL and VINCENT SHEEAN on the topic, "China and the War."

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On February 22, 1945 SMEDLEY also appeared on the program, "Town Hall of the Air" over the radio at 8:00 P. M. Her speech was on China and she received a fee of \$150.00 for this appearance.

On January 3, 1945 SMEDLEY gave a talk before the Rotary Club at Saratoga Springs, New York, and this office has a newspaper clipping from the "Saratogian" of January 4, 1945 reporting a portion of her talk. The news item states, "AGNES SMEDLEY, author and authority on Chinese affairs, took the Rotary Club behind the political scene in China yesterday and pictured an autocratic government so intent on retaining power that it has battled other Chinese instead of the Japs.....She asserted that lease-lend goods from the United States were used by the CHIANG KAI-SHEK government against the so-called Communist guerilla forces even as Japanese armies were threatening to split China in two. Army trucks from the United States intended for the defense army, were used by civilian officials to cart off their household furnishings in the path of the advancing Japs.

"This situation, she said, was at the bottom of the demand by CHIANG for the recall of General JOSEPH W. STILWELL, who was commanding general of the United States forces in China and chief of staff to General CHIANG. General STILWELL had been refused adequate Chinese troops for training, and had sought to supervise the distribution and use of lease-lend supplies in China. CHIANG turned these requests down. Meantime there was available in North China a force of half a million men in the Communist-guerilla ranks whose appeal for a united China was rejected by the CHIANG administration, the author declared.....

"She expressed the hope there might eventually develop a strong, united, democratic China. Meantime, she said, the nation is ruled by a clique as autocratic as any ruler in Fascist Europe."

The files of the Albany Field Office also reflect a news item taken from the "Saratogian" of December 15, 1944, Saratoga Springs, New York. This item is in the form of a letter to the editor entitled, "China's Plight." It sets forth the plight of China, stating that hundreds of Chinese cultural workers are living in the direst poverty. Tuberculosis has been rampant among them.

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- 39 -

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It mentions the case of CHOW TAO-FEN, the most noted publicist of China (the opinion of AGNES SMEDLEY), who has just died a long slow death of hunger and hardship. It stated that he was one of the founders and chairman of the Life Publishing Company which, until suppressed in late 1939, published war books and booklets, a newspaper, and the largest monthly magazine in the country, with millions of circulation.

She goes on to assert that the state of affairs in China has been due to the policy of the ruling Kuomintang, or nationalist party.

The article also mentions Madame SUN YAT SEN, widow of the late Dr. SUN YAT SEN, founder of the Chinese Republic. Madame SUN YAT SEN, according to Miss SMEDLEY, has just reported to the China Aid Council of United Relief that the Chinese Anti-Japanese Writers Association of Chungking has held a benefit and raffle to raise money to aid its members and other cultural workers.

The article closes by an appeal by Miss SMEDLEY to the fellow citizens of Saratoga Springs and neighboring regions to sacrifice some personal pleasures during the holidays and send a sum of money from \$1.00 and up to a fund which will be sent to Madame SUN at Chungking to distribute to cultural workers.

[Confidential Informant] also produced a letter which was written by ELLA WINTER, 25 Reservoir Street, Cambridge, 38, Massachusetts on February 13, 1945 to AGNES SMEDLEY. The letter in part states, "I could not find out anything whatever about your husband in Moscow. I am terribly sorry. But you've no idea how difficult it was to get in touch with living people. I think after the war it may be easier. It took me months to unearth the wife and child of a friend who had been evacuated from Stalingrad."

ELLA WINTER thanks SMEDLEY for her letter of introduction to Sir ARCHIBALD who she describes as an "absolutely charming gent." ELLA WINTER further states that she is presently trying to "pin down my six months in Russia."

A review of the files of the Albany Field Division reflects that ELLA WINTER is presently the wife of DONALD OGDEN STEWART. She is also the former Mrs. LINCOLN STEFFENS. She is presently living with her husband, STEWART, at 25 Reservoir Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

 is a student at the Naval ROTC at Harvard University.

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ELLA WINTER returned this past Christmas from a trip to Russia, and she is currently writing for the "New York Post" under the name of ELLA WINTER. ELLA WINTER was supposed to speak on "The Soviet People At War" at the Samuel Adams School, 37 Providence Street, Boston, Massachusetts, a Communist front school project, at 8:15 P. M. on March 11, 1945. She was to relate her experiences in the Soviet Union and in Roumania under Soviet occupation and discuss the activities of the "Free Germany Committee", Soviet plans for reconstruction and post-war trade, and attitudes of the Soviet people towards the United States. However, WINTER did not speak on March 11 at the Samuel Adams School, and the lecture was necessarily cancelled.

b2 [Confidential Informant ☐ advised that AGNES SMEDLEY, a war
b7D correspondent, author and volunteer in the Chinese Red Cross, spoke March 10,
b7C 1945 at the services of the Community Church, Boston, Massachusetts, and there
were approximately 450 persons in attendance, including 30 Chinese. About
20 per cent of the audience were negroes. SMEDLEY spoke on the subject,
"The Struggle for Democracy in China." An appeal for contributions by ☐
☐ brought in approximately \$1154.00. [According to ☐] the following statements were made by the subject.

1. "There is absolutely no democracy in China. Generalissimo CHIANG KAI-SHEK rules China with an iron fist. His influence radiates throughout all China."
2. "There are groups in China today fighting for democratic policies. They are those in the Communist Armies and a group of organizations formed into a Democratic league."
3. "The refusal of the Generalissimo to give due consideration to the demands for democracy has resulted in a disunited China."
4. "The Generalissimo has been able to propagandize the American people into thinking that there is some semblance of democracy in China. There are three newspapers in New York whose policies are controlled by the Kuomintang in China."
5. "The Kuomintang is the ruling party in China, dominated by the Generalissimo. Chinese students entering this country for the purpose of studying are drilled in the practices and beliefs of the ruling party before they leave China. The Generalissimo takes no change on these potential leaders being imbued with American democracy."

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6. "I have been on the front lines with the Communist Armies. They are sincere in their attitudes toward a united China. They started out with 40,000 men and soon increased this number to 600,000. They have fought valiantly and suffered tremendously."
7. "The Generalissimo's promise of a people's assembly and a constitution for China is only a hoax. Plans have already been perfected so that the people's assembly will be handpicked by the ruling party controlled by the Generalissimo."
8. "The Generalissimo has attempted to appease the Communists by offering a couple of cabinet posts to them. They refused to fall for this subterfuge."
9. "There is a real fight for democracy shaping up in China. Unless the ruling party sees the handwriting on the wall and acts accordingly, there may be civil war in China."
10. "Despite the fact that Madame CHIANG KAI-SHEK spent quite some time in this country, it seems that she is in general accord with the ruling policy of the Generalissimo."
11. "Our own government seems to have catered to the ruling party too much. JOSEPH STILWELL was removed not because of inefficiency, but to satisfy the whims of the Generalissimo."
12. "The Communists in China have revealed their desires for the future of China and they are not based on a proletariat dictatorship. They are genuinely democratic. I am not a Communist, and I do not know much about the American Communists, but I know that I felt completely at home in the presence of the Chinese Communists."

Confidential Informant [] has advised that on October 31, 1944 AGNES SMEDLEY appeared at the Van Curler Hotel, Schenectady, New York where she addressed a rally for President Roosevelt's re-election which was sponsored by the CPA of Schenectady, New York. She was presented by [] who was chairman of the meeting, who referred to her as a "Fellow Traveler." He made the statement, "We are called Fellow Travelers, and we don't know quite who it is that we are fellow traveling with" and then he introduced AGNES as a bona fide Fellow Traveler. *f/w*

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[] states that [] former Capital District Section Organizer for the CPA, in talking with [] a member of the CPA in Schenectady, wanted to know whether SMEDLEY had anything to say about the red baiting that was going on at that time. [] described SMEDLEY as being wonderful, stating, "She let them have it. I mean she had a theme, a quotation that she used to string her speech together on. It was a theme. It was more or less a general idea that what happens anywhere in the world is going to directly affect us. She told how China led up to Pearl Harbor." (S)

[] that SMEDLEY talked about "the whole Nazi-like trend of the DEWEY campaign, about who DEWEY's backers were." She also mentioned in her speech how a very good friend of hers who was a correspondent in China for the Chicago Tribune was dropped from the staff on 24 hours' notice and how the newspaper assigned a Japanese to report Chinese work in Tokyo.

The files of the Albany Field Division also reflect a news item from the "Schenectady Gazette" of December 19, 1944 which carried an article reflecting that MICHAEL BUTURLINSKY, Russian-American baritone, presented a program to introduce the local war relief drive for Christmas gifts for Russian children. At this meeting an account of her experiences during three trips to Russia was given by Miss AGNES SMEDLEY, author of "Battle Hymn of China."

This article stated that Miss SMEDLEY went to Russia from China to convalesce at a writer's health center. Miss SMEDLEY describes these resorts for workers and for the Red Army which are maintained in former Czarist spas and playgrounds to which the best in Russian musical and dramatic companies come regularly.

The following is a physical description of the subject as obtained from observation and review of the files of the Albany Field Division:

Name	AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases Agnes Brundin, Marie Rogers, M. A. Rogers, Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikos
Date of Birth	February 22, 1892
Place of Birth	Osgood, Missouri
Color	White

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Height	5' 5"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Brown, boyish bob
Eyes	Brown, wears glasses occasionally
Peculiarities	Coarse features; mannish appearance
Build	Medium stout
Scars and marks	None visible
Occupation	Writer, author
Residence	Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, New York

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- 44 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9125

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

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THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City

Pursuant to the instructions contained in Bureau letter dated April 25, 1945 in the above-entitled case, will ascertain the identity and whereabouts of Miss GERTRUDE BINDER, who is believed to be at the present time living in New York City, and whose telephone is believed to be listed in the New York City telephone directory. * (S) (4)

At 219 West 14th Street, will determine the identity of AYA ISHIGAKI, who is believed to be pro-Russian and who is a very good friend of AGNES SMEDLEY.

At Astoria, Long Island

b7C

Will determine the identity and background of [redacted]
[redacted], who is believed to be a good friend of
AGNES SMEDLEY.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C.

Will discreetly ascertain the identity and background of RAMLAL BAJPAL, 1753 Q Street, N. W. BAJPAL is believed to be working for the government in Washington and is connected with the "Voice of India."

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION

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One copy of this report is being transmitted to the San Francisco Field Division for information because of the obvious Comintern implications of subject and [redacted] as mentioned in referenced Bureau letter dated April 25, 1945. (S) (4)

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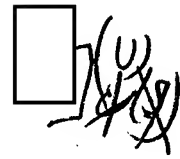
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UNDEVELOPED LEADS (cont.)

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

At Saratoga Springs, New York

Will maintain contact with [confidential informant]



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- 46 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[redacted]
[redacted] from the Boston Field
Division to the New York Field Division in the case entitled [redacted]
[redacted], ESPIONAGE - X."

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

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b7D

b7C

~~SECRET~~

- 47 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

INDEX GUIDE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TITLE

CHARACTER

CHANGED AGNES SNEEDLEY, Was.
Agnes Brundin, Marie Rogers,
M. A. Rogers, Alice Bird,
Mrs. Petroikos.

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE

SA

b7C

6/19/45

[REDACTED]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NAME

PAGE

b2

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED]
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR CHINESE WAR ORPHANS
AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

[REDACTED]
ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

[REDACTED]
AYA, ISHIGAKI

47, 74, 80
30,
24,
10,
27,
7,
28, 45,

BAJPAI, RAMLAL
BAJPAI, RAMLAL B.
BALDWIN, ROGER
BATTLE HYMN OF CHINA

28, 45,
28,
15,
8, 12, 18, 24,

b7C

[REDACTED]
BHAGWAN, SINGH BHAI
BHAI, BHAGWAN SINGH
BHARAT ABHIMANA

26,
25,
27,
38,
9,
9,
21,

b1

[REDACTED]
BISSEON, T. A.

17, 20,

[REDACTED]
BOSE, KULIN B.
BOSE, PAULIN B.
BRIDGES, HARRY

22,
9,
7, 8,

b1

[REDACTED]
BRUNDIN, ERNEST W.
BUTURLINSKY, MICHAEL

3,
43,

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAME

PAGE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CARLSON, JOHN	19,
CHANG, HSUEH LIANG	5,
CHATTOPADHYAYA, V.	18, 25,
CHATTOPADHYAYA, VIREN	12,
CHATTOPADHYAYA, VIRENDRANATH	12,
CHIANG KAI SHEK, GENERALISSIMO	6, 8, 13, 22, 23, 39, 41,
CHIANG KAI SHEK, MADAME	6, 42,
CHINA AID COUNCIL	24, 30, 40,
CHINA FIGHTS BACK	13, 17, 18,
CHINA FORUM	22, 27,
CHINA LEAGUE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	16,
CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW	18, 14, 23,
CHINA'S RED ARMY MARCHES	8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 24,
CHINESE ANTI-JAPANESE WRITERS ASSOCIATION	40,
CHINESE ASSOCIATION OF LABOR	7, 8,
CHINESE DESTINIES	11, 14,
CHINESE PROPAGANDISTS	32,
CHINESE RED ARMY MARCHES	8,
CHINESE RED CROSS	24, 41,
CHINESE STUDENTS	41,
CHUNG, CHANG TZE	36,
CHOO, F. K.	18,
[REDACTED]	30,
COMMUNIST PARTY CHINA	5, 8, 20, 23, 27, 36,
[REDACTED]	7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]	7, 8,
[REDACTED]	7, 8,
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]	7, 8,
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]	7, 8,
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE	31, 32, 33,
CONGRESS OF MARINE WORKERS	26,
CORONET MAGAZINE	38,
COWLEY, MALCOLM	14,
COWARD MCCANN INCORPORATED	11, 12,
[REDACTED]	30,
CULTURAL WORKERS OF CHUNGKING	30, 40,
[REDACTED]	7, 8,
DAS, TARAHMATH	9, 22,
DAS, TARAK NATH	21,
DAS WORT	7,
DAUGHTER OF EARTH	11, 12, 14, 18, 22,
DAVIS, ROYAL J.	4,
DE JARNETTE, A. LYLE	4,
DE PAWPHILLIS PRESS	5,
[REDACTED]	26,
	31,
	31,

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAME

PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

EVANS, ONE

20,

FRANKFURTER-ZEITUNG
FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE
FRIENDS OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA

12, 15, 16, 18,
41,
2, 25,

b7C

[REDACTED]
GHOSE, S.
GHOSE, SAILENDRA NATH
GHOSE, S. NATH
GOETTE, JOHN
GOPAL, MUKEYIE JADU

27,
22,
2, 10, 22,
22,
38,
9,

HAHN, EMILY
HILLMAN, SIDNEY
HSUEH, LIANG CHANG

19, 20,
32,
5,

INDIA NATIONALIST PARTY
INDIAN NATIONALISTS
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REVOLUTIONARY
INTERNATIONAL FORUM ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONALE LITERATUR

3, 21, 22,
12,
7,
4,
7.

b1

[REDACTED]
ISHIGAKI, AYA
ISOLATION OF JAPAN IN WORLD POLITICS

28, 29, 45,
5, 21,

JAINI GOPAL MUKEYIE

9,

[REDACTED]
JAPANESE PROPAGANDA
JARNETTE, A. LYLE
JAWAHARLAL, NEHRU

47,
32,
4,
35,
42,

b7C

[REDACTED]
KHALSA DIWAN SOCIETY

7, 8,
35,

[REDACTED]
KISCH, EGON ERWIN

26,
2,

[REDACTED]
KNOPF, A. A.
KNOPF, A. A. INCORPORATED

43,
12,
12,

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAME

PAGE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LAI, CHOU EN
LA TOURETTE, KENNETH
LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM
LEE, JAMES MELVIN
LESCHNITZER, HILDE
LIANG, CHANG HSUEH
LIM, ROBERT
LOCHNER, LOUIS

20,
24,
18, 19, 26,
4,
7,
5,
24,
21,
41,
14, 15, 16, 17,

b7C

LOVETT, ROBERT MORSS

3,

MACNAR, ROY P.

18,
25,

b7C

MAURER, JAMES

15,
8,

MISSEIER, GEORGE W.
MODERN REVIEW

2,
18,
26,
38,

MOSCOW COOPERATIVE PUBLIC SOCIETY OF FOREIGN
WORKERS IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS 11,
MUKEYIE, JADU GOPAL 9,

MARINE WORKERS CONGRESS

26,
26,

NATH, GHOSE SAILENDRA

2,

NATH, S.

22,

NATION

18,

NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

29, 31, 33,

b7C

NATIONAL MARITIME UNION

7, 8,

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL

35, 36,

NELSON, STEVE

8,

NEW REPUBLIC

18,

NOULENS, GERTRUDE

18, 19, 22,

NOULENS, PAUL

18, 19, 22,

43,

PAWPHILIS PRESS

5,

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM

38,

PM

38,

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

31, 32, 33,

POPPER, DAVID H.

14, 18,

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAME

PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PORTER, KATHERINE ANNE
POWELL, J. B.
[REDACTED]

30,
18, 38,
30, 31,

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
RALLIS, SARAH
RAMLAL, BAJPAI
RAMLAL, B. BAJPAI
RED FLOOD OVER CHINA
RENN, LUDWIG
ROE, GILBERT E.
ROGERS, M. A.
RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

28, 45,
12,
28, 45,
28,
11, 14,
2,
4, 9, 26,
9,
7,

b7C

SAILIN, ONE
SALINDRANATH GHOSE
SAILENDRA, NATH GHOSE
SAMSON, HILDE
SAMSON, HILDE LESCHNITZER
SCHNEIDER, ISIDORE
SEGHERS, ANNA
SELWYN-CLARKE, HILDA
SEN, SUN YAT, MADAME
[REDACTED]

28,
9,
2, 21,
7,
7,
24,
2,
20,
6,

SHEEAN, VINCENT
[REDACTED]

47,
38,
38,
18,
7,

SHIANG, HOH CHIEH
[REDACTED]

SIKH VOICE
SINGH, BHAI BHAGWAN
[REDACTED]

35, 36,
9,

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]
SMEDLEY, CHARLES H.
SMEDLEY, SARAH
SNOW, ED
SORTAIN, GERALDINE
STEFFENS, LINCOLN
STEFFENS, LINCOLN MRS.
STEWART, DONALD OGDEN
STRONG, ANNA LOUISE
SUN, YAT SEN, MADAME

27,
28,
30,
30,
12,
12,
19, 20,
22,
40,
40,
40,
17,
6, 16, 17, 19, 20, 26,
30, 31, 40,

TARAHMATH, DAS
[REDACTED]

9,
8,

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAME

PAGE

TOURETT, KENNETH
TOWN HALL OF THE AIR
TUNG, NAU TSE

24,
39,
23,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]
UNITED CHINA RELIEF

~~SECRET~~

2,
7,

b7C

[REDACTED]
VANGUARD PRESS
VIREN, CHATTOPADHYAYA
VIRENDRANATH, CHATTOPADHYAYA
VOICE OF CHINA
VOICE OF INDIA

26,
11, 12,
12,
12,
27,
28, 35, 45,

[REDACTED]
WATE, MAHOMMED
WEIL, TRUE T.
WINTER, ELLA
WOTHERSPOON, WILLIAM A.
WOTHERSPOON, W. S.

2,
29,
25,
4,
40, 41,
22,
3,

b7C

YAT, SEN SUN, MADAME
YUNG, HAZEL Y.

6,
31,

ZALNIK, BLUMA

22,

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Office Memorandum

UNITED

IS GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: JUNE 25, 1943

FROM SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.
(Bureau file 61--6580)

42122

b7C

This is to advise that one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Albany, New York, June 19, 1945, in the entitled matter, has been forwarded to the New Haven Office for information purposes.

FCF:HW
100-9125

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JUN 27 1945

"TEN CONTAINED"

DN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/21/82

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569/Sheela/mg

FILED

LW:hh

SAC, Albany

August 18, 1945

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Albany, June 19, 1945. The New York and Washington Field Divisions should report immediately on the information requested in the undeveloped leads in the report of reference.

b7C

The Albany office should arrange for more complete coverage of the activities of Agnes Smedley. Her various travel itineraries should be determined and the appropriate auxiliary offices notified, so that physical spot checks and confidential types of coverage can be afforded her. (U)

The Albany office should review the possibility and practicability of technical surveillance on the Smedley woman. A mail and telegraph cover should be maintained on her, and the Albany office should develop sources of information which will keep them informed of all of Smedley's visitors and contacts. (U)

The investigation of Agnes Smedley's activities is of primary importance at this time because of the present developments in the Far East.

cc - New York
Washington Field

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/92 BY 6269/SP/ELM/...

RECORDED

EX-10

61-6580-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 18 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Classified by SP4 [signature]
Declassify on: OADR
1/27/84

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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TS. & FT. BY 6269/SP/ELM/...
100-40811-1-2-3-2-5
DATE OF REVIEW 1/25/92
622 82

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-17302**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/20/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/10, 19; 8/17/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> RIN:ER
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **REMLAL BALARAM BAJPAI** employed Office of Postal Censorship since January 26, 1943. Was born May 22, 1883, Nagpur, India. Attended University of Minnesota. Received a BSc. Degree 1918.

b7C

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent , dated June 19, 1945, at Albany, New York.

DETAILS: **AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

A review of the Civil Service records, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., disclosed that **REMLAL BALARAM BAJPAI**, 1735 Que Street, N. W., was born May 22, 1883, at Nagpur, India, and that he had applied for a Civil Service position January 18, 1943, at which time he indicated he was not a citizen. He stated he had attended the University of Minnesota and had received a BSc. Degree in 1918, that he was married and separated but supplied no information concerning his wife. He indicated he was 5' tall and weighed 155 pounds. He gave the following as references:

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8 JUN 13 1962

b7C

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DATE 4/21/82 BY [signature]

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">[signature]</div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-6580-12
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Albany 2 - Washington Field SOMAR 4 1945 COPY IN FILE		RECORDED & INDEXED EX - 52 510

WFO - 100-17302



b7C

The Civil Service file further indicated BAJPAI entered on duty at the Office of Postal Censorship, grade CAF 9, on January 26, 1943, and to date was still employed there.

A review of the indices of the Washington Field Division failed to disclose any information concerning BAJPAI.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

RCR:rom

SAC, Albany

61-6580-13
J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

September 13, 1945

AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

REGISTERED MAIL

Reference is made to your letter dated August 30, 1945, transmitting eight packs of Ansco Superpan Press film pertaining to the above captioned matter. § 4

In accordance with your request, one enlarged print has been made of each exposure and it is being forwarded together with the negatives to your office herewith.

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 6/24/82 BY 60273/SP/MLP/6-23-92

MAILED 9 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ram

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 60273/SP/MLP/6-23-92
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-23-92

CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Building
ALBANY 7, NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 30, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

(ATTN. MECHANICAL SECTION)

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

There is being forwarded under separate cover eight packs of Ansco Superpan Press Film Pack, which were secured from a confidential source in connection with the above mentioned investigation. *u*

It is requested that one print (enlarged) of each negative be made and returned to the Albany Office.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Starke
J. J. STARKE
Special Agent in Charge

JJO'T:MER
100-9125

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DATE 12/21/92 BY SP-11/1/93

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MECH. SEC.
R. Meyer
SEP 13 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-100
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-23-92

100-6580-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

NY FILE NO. 100-68282

ROS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/26/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/30, 31; 9/1, 2, 3, 14, 15/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/KUS
ON 6/20/99
F.O.# 97-40

Subject appeared on radio broadcast over WAAF, 9/2/45. Upheld Russian intentions in Far East in Chicago Round Table of the Air discussion. While in NYC resided at [redacted] with [redacted]. Spot check of subject's activities maintained. Information regarding subject's contacts in NYC set out.

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8 JUN 13 1962

REFERENCES:

Bureau File #61-6580
Report of Special Agent [redacted], Albany, 6/19/45
Letter from Bureau to Albany, 4/25/45
Teletype from Albany, 8/28/45

b7C

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

Subject arrived at New York City from Albany on August 28, 1945. She immediately went to the home of [redacted]. During her stay in New York spot check surveillances were maintained.

It was ascertained that on August 29 and 30, 1945 the subject did not leave the home of [redacted].

Classified by SP2ALM/KUS
Declassify on: OADR

6-23-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2ALM/KUS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1 3
DATE OF REVIEW 6-23-2003

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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5 - Bureau 3 - Albany 1 - San Francisco (Info.) 2 - New York		RECORDED & INDEXED <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">219</div>

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NY 100-68282

b7C On August 31, 1945 the subject had a luncheon engagement at the Mayfair Hotel on Park Avenue with an individual named [redacted] is the author of the book "Retreat with Stillwell" and is believed to be a correspondent for Life and Time magazines and also connected with the New York Herald-Tribune. [redacted] recently returned from Paris. This information regarding [redacted] was obtained from [redacted] manager of the Mayfair Hotel.

The spot surveillances on the subject were maintained up until August 31, 1945.

b7C The indices of the New York Field Division failed to reveal any record on [redacted]. However, through a highly confidential source it was ascertained that on August 28, 1945 [redacted] received a letter from [redacted] of the "New Republic" in which [redacted] for his letter of August 24, 1945. [redacted] misunderstood the use of the program of the Emancipation League. [redacted] said "It was certainly not an attempt to use it against the critics of the policies of Mr. Grew. Rather, I believe, he wanted to show what some Japanese believe to be a workable policy." [redacted] that he would be glad to publish in full his letter of August 24th but that, because the correspondence column of the "New Republic" was limited, he would have to make a number of cuts. This letter would indicate that [redacted] is interested in Far Eastern affairs and has pro-communist sympathies.

On September 2, 1945 the subject spoke over Station WAAF in New York City at 1:30 p.m. on a program which was sponsored by the University of Chicago Round Table of the Air. Throughout this program, which was completely dominated by the subject, she vehemently upheld Russia's intentions in the Far East and as evidence of Russia's good intentions cited the recent Russo-Chinese treaty in which Russia agreed not to meddle in the internal affairs of China. She characterized CHIANG KAI-SHEK as a fascist dictator and highly praised the Chinese guerrilla warriors, who, she stated, represented true democracy in China.

GERTRUDE BINDER, who according to the referenced report is a friend of the subject, resides at 235 East 26th Street, New York City. According to the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, she was employed by the Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, since September 1943. She is presently employed in New York by the National Nursing Council and her profession is that of a social worker.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-62282

X

The voting records in Manhattan reflect that she is 39 years old, that she is divorced, and that her occupation is that of social worker, and that she formerly resided at 130 East 22nd Street. According to these records, she has no party listing. The indices of the New York Field Division failed to reflect any information on GERTRUDE BINDER.

* The records of the New York Field Division reflect that AYA ISHIGAKI, who is a close friend of the subject and pro-Russian according to referenced report, is a registered Japanese alien in New York City. She was born on September 21, 1903 in Japan and her husband is KATARO ISHIGAKI. In her application for a certificate of identification she revealed that she has a father, brother and sister residing in Japan. She stated that she is against the military in Japan and if she were permitted to become a citizen of this country she would prefer American citizenship to that of Japanese. She was employed by the Morale Service Division of the United States Army, located at 165 Broadway. She was formerly employed by the Office of War Information. u

b7C

The name of [redacted] Long Island, was checked against the indices of the New York Field Division with negative results. It was ascertained in the neighborhood that [redacted] years old and was recently married. Credit records and the voting records of New York City failed to reveal any information concerning [redacted]

b7C

Referenced letter from the Bureau dated April 25, 1945 mentioned the name of [redacted] 310 West 38th Street, New York City, and [redacted] of 34 East 149th Street, New York City as being acquainted with the subject in August 1931. It was ascertained that 310 West 38th Street does not exist at the present time and that at 308 West 38th Street there is a large warehouse and also that 34 East 149th Street is no longer existing. At the present time there is a large freight depot at the place where 34 East 149th Street would be if it existed. (X) u

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK: At New York, N.Y.

Will identify GILBERT ROE, attorney, who in 1931, according to referenced Bureau letter of April 25, 1945, resided at 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

Will obtain a copy of the September 2, 1945 broadcast of the subject over Station WEAF as sponsored by the Chicago Round Table of the Air and will report any information of interest contained therein.

A copy of this report is being submitted to the San Francisco Field Division because that office is the office of origin in the Comrap investigations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Building
ALBANY 7, NEW YORK

October 5, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

43663

Director, FBI

Re: AGNES SMEDIEY, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 5, 1945 at Albany in connection with the above captioned individual.

b7C

It is requested that the Bureau check the indices on the following names and furnish this office with any pertinent information contained therein.

RAYMOND ROBINS

b7C

MAO YSE-TUNG

b7C

There is being enclosed herewith a photographed hand-written paper, partly in shorthand, as set out in referenced report. This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau in this matter.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Olsen

E. L. OLSEN
Asst. Special Agent in Charge

EFL:MER
100-9125
Encl. 1

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-6580-15

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DATE 6/24/82 BY [signature]



on this
envelope 10/24/03 ^{ED} 60 BCE/DD/unf

ENCLOSURE

61-6580-15

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

b7C

Vol. XLV, No. 11,901

Copyright, 1946, by The New York Times Company.
NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1946.

FIRST TROOPS 1 AMN IN JAPAN PREPARED TO PREPARE FLEET UP

IP4 WILL CONTINUE 2,000,000 C
CONTROL OF RENTS
On 62-Mile
THROUGH NEXT JUNE
French Leader Vis
Receives Honors
atous Decora

German Sax Tenants Can Not
Be Evicted for Not Signing
Escalator Clause Leases

10 FIGHT HIGHER PRICES

Chief of Five-State Area Tells
Aides 80% of Work Will Be
in Ceiling Enforcement

Navy to Speed Discharges

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including "6284", "Thought recent agent", and "Sufficient agent"]

Point controls will be kept at least through next June the chief of Five-State area tells aides 80% of work will be in ceiling enforcement.

Point controls will be kept at least through next June the chief of Five-State area tells aides 80% of work will be in ceiling enforcement.

Point controls will be kept at least through next June the chief of Five-State area tells aides 80% of work will be in ceiling enforcement.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY, NEW YORK

FILE NO.

100-9125

MEB

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/5/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/10, 29; 9/27, 28/45	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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[redacted] San Francisco Conference, visited subject at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Subject has contracts with both VANGUARD PRESS and ALFRED A. KNOPF, INC., New York City, for publishing of books and articles. Wrote article for Esquire Magazine entitled, "Colonel Carlson at Saipan". Subject lectures under management of NATIONAL CONCERT AND ARTISTS CORP., New York City. Partial itinerary set forth. Subject has contributed money to CHINESE WOMEN'S RELIEF; NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP; CHINA AID COUNCIL, and CIO BUILDING FUND, Los Angeles. Extracts from speech by MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, at opening of Second Front, in possession of subject set forth. [Correspondence in regard to AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE outlined.] Notes of subject regarding "Secret Kent Agents" set forth. Contacts of subject and financial information set out.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 61-6580;
Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated June 19, 1945 at Albany, New York.

DETAILS:

On August 8, 1945 an article appeared in "The Saratogian", Saratoga Springs, New York newspaper, reflecting that "Notable weekend guests at Yaddo were Dr. TUNG PI-PI and his secretary, CHEN CHIA-KANG. Dr. TUNG was a delegate from China to the San Francisco Conference and is now spending some time

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JUN 13 1962

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 2-MIAMI (INFO.)
- 2-NEW YORK
- 3-ALBANY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE OF REVIEW

000

declassified by 6855 11-29-77

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DATE 5-24-82 BY [signature]

37952-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"in this country." A surveillance reflected that these individuals were observed arriving at Saratoga Springs, where they were met by AGNES SMEDLEY. The weekend was spent by the guests at the home of the subject, and they were observed leaving Saratoga Springs on Sunday, August 12, 1945.

Confidential Informant ☐ verified the fact that the above mentioned guests were housed in the home of the subject, and the bulk of their time was spent in the company of the subject.

b2

Confidential Informant ☐ made available the following information regarding the subject:

b7D

An invitation to a musical sponsored by the American Committee for Spanish Freedom was extended to the subject, which musical was to be held at the home of Mr. G. L. M. BARLOW, 11 Grammarcy, New York City. The address given for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom was listed as 33 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York.

Samuel Rathrop Mitchell Barlow

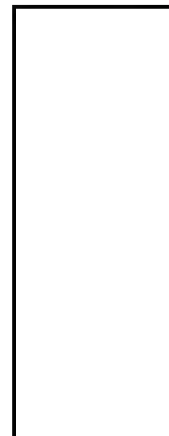
LECTURES, FINANCES AND TRAVEL:

This informant advised that the subject made and will make the following lecture tour for the NATIONAL CONCERT AND ARTISTS CORPORATION, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Place of Lecture

Date

Poughkeepsie, New York	January 27, 1945
Hartford, Connecticut	March 5, 1945
Buffalo, New York	March 5, 1945
Bridgeport, Connecticut	March 8, 1945
Newark, New Jersey	March 9, 1945
New York City	March 12, 1945
South Hadley, Massachusetts	March 14, 1945
Quincy, Massachusetts	March 18, 1945
Boston, Massachusetts	March 18, 1945
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	March 19, 1945
South Norwalk, Connecticut	March 21, 1945



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL. 100-9125

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

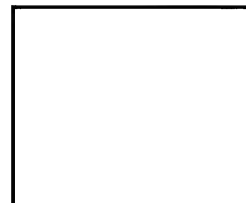
Place of Lecture

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Willimantic, Connecticut
Jewish Community Center, Red Bank, N.J.
(8:30 PM)
Ford Hall Forum, Boston, Massachusetts
(8:00 PM)

Date


March 25, 1945
April 2, 1945
December 9, 1945

January 6, 1946




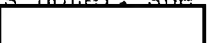
The subject has likewise received a royalty statement from ALFRED A. KNOFF, INC., 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. This royalty statement reflected that the subject had received for a six-months period ending April 30, 1945 the sum of \$526.79 for the sale of her book entitled, "Battle Hymn of China".

The subject likewise has a contract with the ~~WANGUARD~~ PRESS of 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This contract grants the publishers the right to publish the book of the subject, entitled, "The Chinese Red Army".

Confidential Informant  also advised that the subject received \$150.00 from ESQUIRE, INC., 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois for a manuscript article concerning Colonel Carlson at Saipan.

b2

Confidential Informant  advised that the subject stayed at the following hotels:

The Barbizon-Plaza Hotel in New York City on March 14, 1945. It is to be noted that while subject was at this hotel, she received a telephone message from RAMA to call 

The Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts from March 15, 1945 through March 19, 1945.

b7C

The Hotel Lenox, Buffalo, New York on March 3, 1945.

The Stratford Hotel, Bridgeport, Connecticut on Mar. 5 and 6, 1945.

On March 6, 1945 subject stayed care of Mrs. 



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL. 100-9125

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential Informant [] advised that the subject had contributed \$5.00 to the Los Angeles CIO BUILDING FUND, and the note for same was dated December 1, 1941 and was signed by E. JUDD, President, and PHILIP CONNELLY, Secretary. b2 b7D

BANK ACCOUNT:

Confidential Informant [] advised of the following banking transactions of the subject. Only those of possible pertinence are set out.

<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Endorsement</u>	<u>Date</u>
PEASANT ART IMPORTING CO., INC.	\$ 51.98	PEASANT ART IMPORTING CO., INC. - Chase National Bank, Park Ave Branch (NYC)	March 1, 1944
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE	100.00	LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE, Chase National Bank, Rockefeller Center Branch (NYC)	March 5, 1944
SOUTH TODAY	5.00	[] Bank of Clayton (Clayton, Ga. ?)	February 9, 1945
ASIA	6.00	----	July 13, 1944
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP	25.00	----	November 16, 1944
[]	10.00	[], made payable to Calif. College in China, The Anglo California National Bank	March 30, 1944
EDGAR SNOW	20.00	----	March 30, 1944
CHINA AID COUNCIL	13.00	----	February 16, 1944

AL. 100-9125

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Endorsement</u>	<u>Date</u>
[redacted]	\$50.00	Made payable to [redacted] The Bryn Mawr Trust Co., Bryn Mawr, Pa.	May 11, 1944
THE P.E.N. CLUB (NYC)	5.00	---	January 25, 1945
ORIENTALLA, INC.	25.75	[redacted] Sec. for ORIENTALLA, INC.	February 27, 1945

CORRESPONDENCE:

Confidential Informant also advised that the subject corresponds with the following persons. Any parts of correspondence deemed pertinent are set out. (u)

Letter from [redacted] C.C.M.U.S.N.R., 147th U.S.N. Com. Bat. Co. Co., Hut Area, Davisville, Rhode Island. (u)

Several letters from RAYMOND ROBINS, Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary, Hernando County, Brooksville, Florida. On June 22, 1945 RAYMOND ROBINS evidently directed his first letter to the subject, inasmuch as this letter contained the paragraph as follows: (u)

"You probably never heard of me, but unless I miss my guess we shall know each other in days to come. I send you a clipping that will tell you something of this Sanctuary, a radio on a national hookup talk of mine in 1933, and a bit of evidence of how I stand in this Florida community." (u)

There is also a postscript attached to this letter in which ROBINS stated that if the subject had a Who's Who in America at hand, any edition since 1912 would list ROBINS and information concerning him. (u)

A letter addressed to the subject by ROBINS, dated July 24, 1945, contained further information concerning the Chinsegut Home. In this letter ROBINS stated "The Hostess in this Chinsegut Home and head of this household is Miss [redacted], gardener, planter and keeper of the fowls and conservator of the forests and wildlife on this Sanctuary.... Her father was a Colonel in (u)

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Commander in Chief VON HINDENBERG's Staff, and her mother a daughter of one of the rich German cartelists in our America. The family fortune has been dissipated, and my wife found LISA in the city wilderness of New York, and brought her down here on a salary more than twenty years ago." (u)

Further excerpts from this letter are as follows: (u)

"NEHRU is for me the greatest public man in India..... I have never cared greatly for GANDHI important as he has become in Indian leadership..... My meeting with GANDHI and with LENIN was not far apart. LENIN became for me at once a master, and soon the greatest man I had yet known..... LENIN was and is the master builder of our age. STALIN is a liberator and conservator and as he said to me in 1933, 'the greatest Leninist in Russia'. STALIN is the Lincoln in the Soviet legend. TROTSKY, the 'Tom Paine' of the Soviet Revolution was the most gifted orator I have yet heard speak. When we meet I will tell you of these men, the leaders of the supreme economic revolution of all time." (u)

Attached to this letter and dated July 26, 1945 was the following paragraph: (u)

"Have you seen EDGAR SNOW's latest book on Soviet Russia, while very pro-Soviet Russia, I believe it is worthwhile? Certainly it serves as a foil to WHITE's contemptible 'Report on Russia' and the infamous libel of the traitor ALEXANDER BARMINE's 'One Who Survived'. We can count on the united support of the Capitalist Imperialists, the Roman Catholic Hierarchy and the poison press of this country (McCORMICK-PATTERSONS-HEARST-HOWARD) behind the Reader's Digest and the correspondents to support all attacks on the Soviet Union." (u)

On the postscript of this letter was a declaration, "CHURCHILL is beaten - Amen and Amen." (u)

In a letter directed to the subject on August 22, 1945 by ROBINS, among other things he stated, "My friend Senator PEPPER has gone to Europe for six weeks and I hope will return uncorrupted. He is for the present a White hope in the Senate..... We are both up against events these mighty days. Nothing counts but the true words spoken and the deeds done in obedience thereto..... Nothing is set in this time of flux, and for the hour the Soviet Union is still our best hope for the liberation and enlightenment of the peoples of this our world." (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL. 100-9125

b2

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C

A letter dated 1 30, 1945 was directed to the subject from [redacted]
[redacted] This is the Army Det. APO 5324, c/o PM, S.F., Cal. Among other things contained in the letter, [redacted] stated, "I have what I think to be exciting news for you. Just before we left our last island I received a letter from [redacted] of the AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE saying that you suggested me as one who would be interested in their organization. Along with the letter they included their brochure and their Statement of Intentions. I remembered your mentioning that you had spoken at a PAC rally on the same platform with a couple of members of the VETERANS COMMITTEE." [redacted] went on to state that he put the brochure and other pieces of literature on the bulletin board. [redacted] stated that at the present time he had sixty-five men out of his company of one hundred sixty who wanted to join. He cautioned the subject, however, that he did not wish to give the joining of the men any publicity inasmuch as the press would not do the A.V.C. or the men any good. (S/U)

A letter dated December 22, 1944 and signed [redacted] contained the following information. It is to be noted here too, in connection with this letter, a postscript was added advising the subject to "please destroy this letter at once". (S/U)

b7C

b7C

SPEECH BY MAO TSE-TUNG:

Among other articles contained in the effects of the subject, as furnished by the informant, were three typewritten sheets entitled, "MAO TSE-TUNG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Addresses the Press Party in Yen-an". This article begins by stating that on June 12th Comrade MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received the Press Party who arrived at Yen-an recently. The following is the text of his speech.

"Welcome to Yen-an. Our cause is common, i.e. to overthrow the Japanese militarists and the Fascists. China and the world are united on this common basis.

"You arrived here at the time of the opening of the second front in Europe, which we celebrate. The opening of the second front will influence not only Europe but also the Pacific and China. China needs progress; the world needs progress; we must win the final victory.

"The opening of the second front is the result of a long-term preparation, the results of the Moscow Conference and the Teheran Conference, in which it was decided to deal blows to the enemy from east, west and south. Now, the second front, the plan to crush Hitler from three sides, is realized. May President Roosevelt, Premier Churchill and Marshal Stalin be forever healthy.

"It is now a good time for all the anti-Japanese people of China to concentrate their efforts, work hard, coordinate the decisive battle of Europe, and overthrow the Japanese militarists.

"I must say a few words regarding China's internal situation, about which you are very much concerned. Our attitude toward the question of the Kuomintang-Communists relations has been expressed in the various documents and the newspapers of the Chinese Communist Party. Now on the occasion of your arrival, I outline it again as follows:

"To support Generalissimo Chiang, to insist on cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists and among the Chinese people, and to struggle for the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the establishment of an independent, democratic China, such are the unchangeable policies of the Chinese Communist Party. They were so in the early period or the middle period of the war, and they are still so today, because these policies are the wishes of the Chinese people.

"However, there is shortcoming to China, and rather serious shortcoming too. This shortcoming is the lack of democracy. The Chinese people urgently need democracy, because it is only through democracy that there can

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"be strength in the war of resistance, that the internal and international relations in China can be placed on the right track and that we can win the victory of resistance and establish a good country."

The informant also furnished a memorandum bearing the following notations:

Sunday, Feb. 4 Luncheon with ~~AYA~~-ISHIGAKI. (It is to be noted here that the identity of this individual has previously been determined.)

Saturday, Feb. 3 Luncheon with [redacted]

Thursday, Feb. 1 Work with [redacted] - 7:30.

b7C

No further information was contained on this memorandum reflecting the identity of [redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that the subject maintained a paper labeled at the top, "Secret Kent Agents". Part of the paper is in shorthand and states as follows:

"
This fellow may stand up and oppose me.

[redacted]
In this country for many years. [redacted] man it is said) Student in Columbia. Professional student - has been at Col. for many years. International House.

b2

b7D

b7C

(SPY: A little fat; pretends to be a leftist; works for money; small work.)

Thought & Control Agent:

b7C

[redacted] (Tall; thin; 108 lbs.)
[redacted]

"Imp. C.C. Agent

Student - Columbia, studying education. Unofficial Agent (?) of which is impossibility. He supervises the education of overseas Chinese. He can even supervise the education even of little children, both citizen and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

" non-citizen. He is the special representative of the Minister of Education in America. He is this officially. He is the follower of the C.C. clique. He sent in his resignation to Chungking today. He organizes student activities. He calls [redacted]

b7C

" [redacted] is a small running dog of CHIANG. Every student who can hear had to pass through a special test.

Questions:

Special Agent in every course of Chinese Cadets. These Agents censor the mail of the cadets, supervise them, can force them back."

- P E N D I N G -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL. 100-9125

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

b7C

Will determine the background and identity of [] whose telephone number is [] (This information is contained on page 7 of this report.)

Will determine the identity and background of the individual to whom telephone number [] is listed. (This information is contained on page 3 of this report.)

Will determine the identity and background of Mrs. MARY KNOBLANCH.

Will likewise determine the identity, if possible, of [] former student at Columbia University and resident at the International House. (This information is contained on page 9 of this report.)

Will determine the identity of [] telephone number [] also believed to be a student at Columbia University. (This information is contained on page 9 of this report.)

b7C

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

Will follow and report activities of subject.

* * * *

Copies of this report are being designated for the information of the Boston and Newark Offices inasmuch as the subject is to speak in both cities, as outlined on page 3 of this report.

A copy of this report is designated for the information of the San Francisco Office because of the obvious Comintern implications of subject and [] as mentioned in Bureau letter dated April 25, 1945 to Albany.

b7C

Two copies of this report are designated for the information of the Miami Office due to statements made by RAYMOND ROBINS of Brooksville, Florida. (This information is contained on pages 5 and 6 of this report.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 11 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL. 100-9125

Confidential Informant [redacted]
[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] is a highly confidential source of
information at the [redacted]
New York, made available by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted], and the writer on August 29, 1945.

b2

b7D

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE
DE
17

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 CTC

X

declared
10/13/82 H

Subject arrived NYC 10/24/45. Resided at 853 7th Avenue, care of M. KNOBLANCH. Copy of Round Table Discussion "Solution in China", in which subject appeared, obtained. No record in New York files on subject's New York contacts as set out in reference reports.

- RTIC -

REFERENCE:

See 100-287

FILES:

Dugan 1-9649

Teletype from Albany to New York, 10/24/45.
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Albany,
10/5/45.
Report of Special Agent [redacted], New York,
9/26/45.

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED BY: 8269/SK/STW
ON: 6/54/82

It was ascertained that the subject, upon arrival in New York City on October 24, 1945, went to the home of Mrs. MARY KNOBLANCH at 853 7th Avenue, where she resided during her stay in New York City. Mrs. KNOBLANCH resides in Apartment 6D.

b7C
[redacted] manager of the apartment house, advised that Mrs. KNOBLANCH is a wealthy widow, very respectable, and resides alone. According to [redacted] she has been at the apartment for about thirty years and has many prominent friends, among whom is the family of Assistant Secretary of State, BRADEN.

COPIES DESTROYED ~~SECRETARY~~

8 JUN 13 1962

UN 13 1962 [redacted] Doorman at 853 Seventh Avenue,
reported that he saw the subject, and Mrs. KNOBLANCH leave the apartment on

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DATE 10/29/98 BY 4309/st/solm/jax

NY 100-68282

October 26, 1945 at about 9:00 am. A surveillance of the subject's activities was conducted up until October 22, 1945. During that period, the subject was not observed leaving the apartment.

It was ascertained that telephone number [redacted] is listed b7C to [redacted] Queens, New York. The files of the New York Field Division failed to reveal any record of this individual. He is not listed in the Alien Registration files at the New York office.

Telephone number [redacted] is listed to [redacted] b7C [redacted] New York City. The files of the New York office were negative as to [redacted]

The files were also checked against the name [redacted] who, b7C according to reference report, was formerly stationed at Columbia and reside at the International House. The New York indices were negative on this name. This individual is not listed in the alien files of the New York office. The New York office files were also negative as to Mrs. MARY KNOBLANCH.

Telephone number Underwood 4-9897 is the Columbia Residence Hotel, 628 West 114th Street, New York City. The files of the New York Field Division were also negative on [redacted] The New York Telephone Directory failed to reflect an attorney by the name of GILBERTE ROE at 55 Liberty Street in New York City. No attorney by the name of ROE was listed. Inquiry at the building was made with negative results. The indices of the New York Field Division failed to reveal any information on GILBERTE ROE. b7C

A copy of the Round Table Discussion "Solution in China", dated September 2, 1945, at which the subject spoke, was obtained and is being forwarded to the Albany Field Division.

ENCLOSURE TO THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION - ONE COPY OF THE BOOKLET OF THE ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION "SOLUTION IN CHINA".

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

RECORDED

61-6580-18

SAC, San Diego

December 7, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

AGNES SNEEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Reference is made to your teletype to the Bureau dated November 28, 1945, setting forth a suggestion of confidential informant [] to locate the captioned individual in view of her alleged association with Communist elements in China.

b2

b7D

For your information, an intensive investigation is currently being conducted by the Bureau, Albany as Office of Origin, concerning this individual, whose permanent address is Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. As of November 1, 1945, Sneedley was visiting in New York City and was residing with Mrs. Mary Knoblanch, 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Subject Sneedley has, in recent months, made lectures under the sponsorship of the National Concert and Artists Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at which she has championed the cause of Russia in the Orient and has attempted to arouse sympathy for the Chinese Communists at Yenan, China. On August 12, 1945, Dr. Tung Pi-Hu, the Chinese Communist delegate to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, visited Sneedley at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York.

No investigation concerning this matter appears to be necessary by your office at this time.

CC: Albany

~~SECRET~~

EJP:RMB:MRH

61-6580

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 20 1945

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/82 BY [signature]

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DATE

6/24/82

BY

SP-12/ALP

TELETYPE

FBI SAN DIEGO

11-28-45

5-44 PM

DEMR

DIRECTOR

URGENT

b2

b7D

SOFT. AGNES SMEDLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY, C. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

TODAY SUGGESTED ADVISABILITY OF ASCERTAINING PRESENT WHERE-
ABOUTS AGNES SMEDLEY WHO, ACCORDING TO INFORMANT, WAS LAST KNOWN TO BE
IN BOSTON MARCH EIGHTEEN LAST, SPEAKING BEFORE A RADICAL GROUP. INDICES
THIS OFFICE REFLECT SHE APPEARED BEFORE MEETING OF LEAGUE FOR THE
DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY THIS CITY, JULY EIGHT NINETEEN FORTYONE, AND WAS
PRESENTED BY MAJOR EVANS CARLSON, US MARINES. AT THAT TIME SHE PRAISED
THE EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY. IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, THE SAN DIEGO BRANCH
OF THE COMMUNISTS LEAGUE WAS NAMED THE AGNES SMEDLEY BRANCH IN HER HONOR.
IN VIEW OF HER HAVING SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME WITH THE EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY
AND COMMUNIST FORCES IN CHINA, BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE ANY CURRENT
DATA AVAILABLE CONCERNING HER AND HER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.

HOLD PLS

8-44 PM OK FBI WA DC SK

END

MURPHY

61-6580-18

JJO'T:MER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-9125

AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DELINQUENCY: It is noted that on October 15, 1945 the Bureau suggested a mail and telegraph cover be maintained on the subject. The Bureau also requested this office to review the possibility and practicability of a technical surveillance. Investigative reports submitted since then failed to reflect mail and/or telegraph covers have been placed. Notations in the file reflect that a technical surveillance would not be profitable at this time, but the Bureau has not been so advised. *YU*

EXPLANATION: Mail and telegraph covers will be placed on the subject, if this has not been done, and the Bureau will be advised why a technical surveillance is not believed profitable at this time. *YU*

10/16/46
CLASS. & EXT. BY *10/16/46*
REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 *3*
DATE OF REVIEW *7-7-82*

SELF-INSPECTION REPORT
ALBANY OFFICE
JANUARY 5, 1946
SAC A. CORNELIUS, JR.

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~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY, NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

100-125100

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/5/46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/16; 11/1, 16, 20; 12/11/45	REPORT MADE BY <div></div>
TITLE AGNES KNOBLANCH, With aliases CONFIDENTIAL - 61-6580 PCE/MTI/1046 1/2/46			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan b7C
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

When in New York City, subject resides with Mrs. MARY KNOBLANCH, 853 Seventh Ave., NYC who is reported to be very reputable. Scheduled to speak at Jewish Community Center, Red Bank, N.J., 12/9/45. Mail Cover negative. - 7800

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 61-6580.
Report of Special Agent at Albany, New York.

b7C

dated 10/5/45

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant has stated that the subject travels to New York City occasionally and usually leaves an address as Mrs. MARY KNOBLANCH, 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The New York Field Division by Teletype dated October 26, 1945 advised that Mrs. KNOBLANCH is very reputable and very friendly with the family of Assistant Secretary of State BRADEN.

The same informant stated on 12/6/45 that the subject had advised she was leaving Saratoga Springs that day to fill two speaking engagements, one scheduled for December 9, 1945 at the Jewish Community Center, Red Bank, New Jersey. The informant was unable to furnish the location of the second engagement. The Newark Office was advised of the engagement in Red Bank, New Jersey in the referenced report.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *A. Carmichael*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 3 - Albany

CLASS. & EXT. BY *92-11-11-11*
REASON - FORM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *6-26-98*

1 JAN 8 1946

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

AL 100-9125

Close contact has been maintained with Postmaster JOHN CORREY, Saratoga Springs, New York [redacted] and a mail cover placed with negative results regarding any pertinent information. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] the subject has no private phone in her residence at Yaddo. /xv

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that the subject has very few visitors. On December 10, 1945 the informant stated that a meeting was held at the subject's home and was attended by [redacted] Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, [redacted] and a couple who were believed to be named [redacted]. Further information regarding the identity of the above persons will be obtained by the informant and furnished to the writer. b7C

- P E N D I N G -

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9223

~~SECRET~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

b2

Will maintain contact with Confidential Informant ☐

b7D

b7C

Will report results of a letter directed to the Bureau requesting information regarding RAYMOND ROBBINS, ☐ ~~WANG~~, and ☐

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9125

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Confidential Informant ☐ is:

[Redacted box]

b2

b7D

b7C

COPY FOR INFORMATION

b7C

A copy of this report is designated for the information of the San Francisco Office because of the obvious Comintern implications of the subject and ☐ as mentioned in Bureau Letter dated April 25, 1945 at Albany, New York. (u)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-16688** kg

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE 1/28/46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/9/46	REPORT MADE BY b7C
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject's appearances in Boston have reflected her sympathy with the CP line and acquaintance with CP members locally. Subject appeared in Boston 3/10/45 and 1/6/46. Biographical data concerning her set out. REPORTED THIS WOMAN IS ALWAYS ARMED.

b7C

- RUC -

Bureau File ~~62-151~~
Report of SA , Albany, 10/5/45.

REFERENCE

FILE:

The following information pertaining to Subject and available in Boston is being set forth.

A biography of the Subject is contained in "20th Century Authors," 1940. It sets forth the following:

AGNES SMEDLEY was born in Oklahoma in 1890 and reared in Colorado. Her novel "Daughter of the Earth" is believed to be autobiographical. In her childhood and youth she lived in an impoverished home among exceedingly poor people. She received little early education but became a school teacher at the age of 14. Subsequently she was graduated from a normal school in California.

During World War I she fought for the freedom of India and her actions were believed to be a threat to the neutrality of the United States. She was therefore jailed in the Tombs on a Federal charge in default of \$10,000 bail. This bail was subsequently raised by Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT.

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 3 Boston

COPY IN FILE

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Declassify on

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE BY

JUN 13 1962

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

RECEIVED BY
10/13/85

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OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

After World War I she went to Germany with MARGARET SANGER to set up the first German birth control clinic. In 1927 she went to China to cover the Communist Revolution for Italian and German left wing newspapers. She has lived as a member of the Eighth Route (Communist) Chinese Army ever since and claims that since 1929 she has "interpreted Chinese Communism to the world." She speaks and writes Chinese and adopted a Chinese boy. She is also alleged to have visited sections of China unknown to any other white person.

SMEDLEY is the author of "Daughter of the Earth," 1929; "Chinese Destinies," 1933; "China's Red Army Marches," 1934; and "China Fights Back," 1938. Articles concerning her appear in the China Weekly Review, September 19, 1931, and the "Saturday Review of Literature," dated July 16, 1938, neither of which is readily available locally.

In addition to the foregoing, the following information was obtained from a lengthy biography of the Subject set forth in "Current Biographies," H. W. Wilson Company, New York City, 1944.

AGNES SMEDLEY is a graduate of the normal school at Tempe, Arizona. Her incarceration in the Tombs was based upon the fact that during World War I but prior to our entry into that war she received funds from the German Government for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in India. Upon her release after the completion of World War I she went directly to Berlin aboard a Polish-American freighter. She lived for eight years with VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA without benefit of clergy. This individual was a Hindu who advocated rebellion in India. Her man-and-wife relationship with the Hindu was broken when Hitler came to power and the Hindu fled to Moscow.

b2
b7D (Confidential Informant [] observation that this Hindu might well have been a Communist supervising the Subject's activities in the United States during World War I is worthy of consideration when it is recalled that the Kaiser's Government utilized Bolsheviks in its efforts to win that war.)

During this eight-year period, SMEDLEY taught English in a German university. In 1928 she left Germany as a correspondent for the "Frankfurter Zeitung" in China.

Subject's books are described by "Current Biographies" as definitely pro-Communist and she is quoted as denying Communist Party membership in 1933.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C SMEDLEY's book "Battle Hymn of China," 1943, was chosen the Book of the Month by the Book Find Club (The Book Find Club is a Communist Book of the Month Club, according to information available locally.). This book was endorsed further by [redacted] who was arrested June 6, 1945, by Bureau Agents as one of the six principal subjects in the AMERASIA Espionage case. This latter work was also endorsed by Colonel Evans F. Carlson, U. S. Marine Corps.

From 1938 to 1941, Subject was in China as a field secretary for the Chinese Red Cross Medical Corps. She returned to the United States in December 1941 and her last writings were a series of articles for "P M" newspaper on United States foreign policy in China, published in October and November 1944.

b7C Confidential Informant G advised that Subject spoke under the auspices of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies at the Community Church in Boston on March 10, 1945. The Samuel Adams School is a Communist-inspired and dominated institution and the pastor of the Community Church in Boston, [redacted] is the Subject of a pending Internal Security--C case in Boston. Approximately 450 persons attended this affair, 20 per cent of whom were Negroes and less than 10 per cent of whom were Chinese.

SMEDLEY asserted that there was absolutely no democracy in China and the only possible democratic force within that country was represented by the Chinese Communist armies. She said, "I am not a Communist and I do not know much about American Communists, but I do know that I feel completely at home in the presence of Chinese Communists."

b7C On March 19, 1945, Miss SMEDLEY spoke at the Samuel Adams School. On both occasions a collection was taken up for Chinese relief and, while the amount obtained at the Samuel Adams School is unknown, information has been received that [redacted] picked up a purse amounting to \$1,154.00.

b7C Prior to Subject's appearance in Boston on the aforementioned dates, [redacted] Communist Associate Director of the Adams School, conferred with the Administrative Secretary of District #1, CP, [redacted] in order to insure that there would be no conflict in SMEDLEY's schedule. This information was received from TS 200 who noted that from the conversation it appeared that both [redacted] were scheduling appearances for Subject SMEDLEY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-16688

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] noted that SMEDLEY was an intimate acquaintance of one [] who is an instructor for the Adams School. Information obtained from a highly confidential source on February 5, 1945, reflects that [] held a 1945 CPA membership card.

Miss SMEDLEY is among those listed in ELIZABETH BILLING's "Red Network," under the grouping "Who Is Who in Radicalism." On Page 322 of this book there is contained the following:

"AGNES SMEDLEY, Communist; International Union of Revolutionary Writers; permanent contributor to international literature; contributor to "New Masses"; member of the Revolutionary Writers Federation."

On Page 177 of the same work, the International Union of Revolutionary Writers is described as an adjunct of the International Bureau of Revolutionary Literature, a Comintern organization. The Revolutionary Writers Federation is described as the American branch of this agency. The organization publishes every two months at Moscow a magazine entitled "International Literature" in the English, French, German, and Russian languages. The Subject is listed as a permanent contributor and it is noted that a number of other alleged Communists are contained in the listing along with the Subject.

The Boston press reported on January 7, 1945, that Subject had appeared at the Ford Hall Forum on January 6, 1945, but her address on that evening was not publicized and there are no reports available from confidential informants.

omit marked portion
[] Subject of a pending Internal Security-C case, New York City origin, advised Informant [] in New York City in or about March 1945 that he considered AGNES SMEDLEY to be the most violent revolutionary he had ever known. SMEDLEY was alleged by [] to be armed at all times with a pistol of sufficient caliber to kill a human being. [] further stated that he always felt uneasy in the Subject's presence because she had a violent temper and he was not certain at what moment she might decide to stage her own revolution by shooting a policeman or a well known capitalist.

Since [] was entirely serious at the time, Informant subsequently inquired [] Subject of an Internal Security-C case, Boston origin,

b7C

reported Communist sympathizer~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-16688

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] the Little, Brown & Company, Boston, as to the veracity of [redacted] statements. [redacted] stated that he had heard from other people in the literary field that the Subject was at all times armed and carried a revolver with a heavy caliber.

b7C

b7D

Informant further learned [redacted] that the latter had not seen the revolver but that in conversations with the Subject he had ascertained that she readily admitted her support of Communist causes throughout the world.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 15, 1946

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

b7C

In the event the subject is found not to have a permit, it is suggested that the New York Field Division make appropriate arrangements whereby it will in the future be cognizant of any incident in which the subject may be in violation of this law. This information should be promptly reported to the Bureau.

RAC/dm

RECORDED

61-6580-21

53 MAR 8 1946

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DATE 6/24/92 BY 9019/

SAC, Albany

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 29, 1946

61-6580-22

RECORDED

EX-7*

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Albany file 100-9125

SLIP
DATE

10/1/82

Reference is made to previous correspondence in this case. The Bureau is in agreement with your suggestion that a physical surveillance of the subject on her frequent trips from Saratoga Springs, New York, might develop some pertinent information. It is, therefore, suggested that in the immediate future subject be placed under surveillance when she is scheduled to travel to other cities for the purpose of giving lectures or talks. [Every effort should be made to identify individuals she contacts on these trips and especially efforts should be made to determine if she contacts any employees of the Federal Government who are in a position to pass on to her confidential information which they have in their possession as a result of their Government positions.] Your office should appropriately advise other offices where subject may be speaking of the above suggestions so that they will be aware of the type of physical surveillance desired by the Bureau. (1)

With reference to your request for a check of the Bureau indices on certain names the following is set forth for your information:

Raymond Robins is mentioned in the 1942-43 edition of Who's Who in America. According to this reference book, he was born on Staten Island, New York, on September 17, 1873. He was educated at home and in country schools in Ohio, Kentucky, and Florida. He married Margaret Dreier on June 21, 1905. He was a Deputy Commander and Major, U. S. Army in the American Red Cross Mission to Russia in June, 1917. He was promoted to Commander and Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, commanding the American Red Cross Mission in Russia between November, 1917, and May, 1918. On April 9, 1932, he and his wife deeded their Chinsegut Hill Plantation Groves and Forest Winter Home composed of 2080 acres as a donation to the Federal Department of Agriculture. This home is now known as Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary, Hernando County, Florida. In April, May, and June, 1933, he travelled approximately 8,000 miles through the Soviet Union studying mass production on farms, in mines, in factories, and primary education under the Soviet system of social control. His winter home is Chinsegut Hill, Hernando County, Florida, Post Office Brooksville. His summer home is Southwest Harbor, Maine. (1)

In 1942 the postmaster at Brooksville, Florida, was interviewed in connection with another matter for background information on Colonel Raymond Robins. The postmaster at that time informed that Colonel Robins was born in Kentucky and came to Brooksville to live when he was a boy. He stated that he

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2.4.2
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 25-92

Classified by 4824/SLM/mof
Declassify on: OADR
233644 3/13/84

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

participated in the Klondike Gold Rush, and thereafter resided in Chicago where he became associated with Herold Ickes, returning to Brooksville about 1930. He stated that Colonel Robins was considered wealthy and was highly regarded in the community and has been engaged in philanthropic enterprises for many years. He informed that Robins returned to Russia in 1933 making contacts with Russian Government officials preparatory to our recognition of Russia. Prior to that time Colonel Robins is reported to have strongly advocated the recognition of Russia, making a nationwide tour speaking on this subject. Since 1935, according to the postmaster, Colonel Robins has been confined to his estate, being disabled as a result of an injury. He stated that in view of his support of Russia individuals not associated with Colonel Robins have called him a Communist. (100-7045-193 4)

A review of the Bureau files also reflects that some people refer to Colonel and Mrs. Raymond Robins as Communists of the intellectual type, and they are also alleged to have entertained many intellectual Communists on their estate in Brooksville, Florida. It has been confidentially reported that a Raymond Robins is a national director of Russia War Relief, Inc., and a member of the Chicago Forum Committee. Colonel Raymond Robins is listed as a member of the National Board of the American Council on Soviet Relations. (100-116964-37) 16

Raymond Robins, Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary, Florida, on February 2, 1943, was listed as a member of the Text Book Commission of the "Protestant." The alleged purpose of the Text Book Commission is to eliminate anti-Semitic statements from American Text Books. (100-60523-39 page 8) 16

b7C [redacted] were mentioned in a report received from the Department of Justice in July, 1945. According to this report these individuals were engaged in "Thought Control Among Chinese Students." The report advised that according to a confidential informant of the Department of State, [redacted] was reported to live at the International House in New York City and was described as the [redacted] the Kuomintang, a secret police organization in Chungking. He is said to be a "professional student" who has taken every course in Columbia University for years and who spends his time making reports on student activities.

b7C According to the same source, [redacted] (who apparently is identical with [redacted] is the officially delegated [redacted] of Chinese students in New York City. He is reported to be a student in the school of education of Columbia University. His address was given as [redacted] and his telephone number as [redacted]. He is stated by this source to be a close friend and associate of [redacted] former minister of education and now head of the Board of Organization of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Chungking under whose administration the drastic regulations on student thought control were promulgated.

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

has filed a foreign official status notification with the Department of State and is described therein as a "technical expert" for the Ministry of Education of the Chinese Government. (105-2353-6) b7C

Mao Tse-tung may be described as the head of the Communist Party in China.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI *60350 BCE/MT/mt*
 FROM : SAC, Albany,
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 12, 1946

8629

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 15, 1945 (Bureau File # 61-6580) re possibility and practicability of a technical surveillance of the above subject as well [as mail and telegraph covers] at Saratoga Springs, New York.

It is not felt that a technical surveillance would be practical or aid the investigation in this case as the subject has no telephone and has very few meetings of any kind in her home. It is to be further noted that this office has an informant who resides [redacted]

[redacted] The informant has attended several of the meetings which have been held at the subject's home and has reported that they are merely social affairs. Furthermore the informant [redacted]

New York being responsible for [redacted] from and to the estate enabling him to observe [redacted] He has made available [redacted] which might be of interest to this investigation; [redacted] for a period of three months were checked and resulted negatively [redacted] sent or received, these merely being confirmations of speaking engagements by the subject.

Activity on the part of the subject has been negligible in Saratoga Springs, New York. It is felt that any pertinent activity being engaged in, is performed outside this territory. Frequent trips to New York City are made by the subject and a forwarding address left with the informant on these occasions, usually in care of Mrs. M. KAMOBLANCH, Wyoming Apts., 7th Avenue and 55th Street New York City 19, New York. Investigation by the New York Field Division has revealed that Mrs. KAMOBLANCH is highly respected and no derogatory information developed.

It is believed that a physical surveillance of the subject on her frequent trips from Saratoga Springs would develop more pertinent information than any other source at this time. There has not been sufficient activity in the Albany Field Division on the part of the subject during the past four months to keep this case in an active status.

It is requested that the Bureau furnish this office with an opinion as to the physical surveillance mentioned above. Contact will be maintained with the informant, but unless advised to the contrary, this case will be maintained in a pending inactive status until such time as any pertinent activity or leads resulting from [the coverage of the mail to the subject] are developed.

100-9125
 EFL:mfs
 cc - New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

4-30-92

CLASS. & EXT. BY *61-6580-22*
 REASON FOR EXT. *7.7.92*
 DATE OF REVIEW *7.7.92*

CONFIDENTIAL

Pu release

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

March 6, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-6580)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 15, 1946 in which the New York Office was advised that the subject possessed a side arms of heavy caliber, which she was reported to have in her possession at all times.

b7C

Detective [] Special Squad I, New York Police Department, advised that there is no record of the subject having a pistol permit on file with the New York Police Department. It was ascertained from Detective [] that a resident of Saratoga Springs, if such resident possessed a pistol permit, would be registered with the county in which Saratoga Springs is situated.

Accordingly, the Albany Field Division is requested to check the appropriate county records and advise the Bureau whether or not the subject is in possession of a pistol permit.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, SAC

CC Albany

JJF:DJ
100-68282

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON... 6/24/...

MAY 15 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Building
Albany 7, New York

April 3, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 61-6580)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York letter dated March 6, 1946 in which it was requested that the Albany Field Division check the appropriate county records and advise whether or not the subject is in possession of a pistol permit.

b7C [redacted], Clerk of Records, Saratoga County Judge's Office, advised on April 1, 1946 that all pistol permits for the County are filed with his office or with the Surrogate Court, both located in Saratoga Springs, New York. [redacted] produced records back to the year 1932 and failed to locate a permit for the subject.

[redacted] Surrogate Court Office, likewise stated that her records failed to reveal any permit issued to the subject.

Very truly yours,

A. Cornelius, Jr.
A. CORNELIUS, JR.
SAC

EFL:BJF
cc - New York
100-9125



DECLASSIFIED BY *SP-1/3/82*
ON *10-27-82*

EX-66

RECORDED

61-6580-24

R

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

(URGENT)

SAC, NEW YORK

JUNE 10, 1946

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS, IS-R. REURTEL JUNE SEVEN NINETEEN FORTY SIX, FUTURE COVERAGE OF SUBJECT MAY BE HANDLED BY SPOT CHECKS HOWEVER YOU SHOULD MAKE CERTAIN THAT WHERE CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT FULL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE IS MAINTAINED ON SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES.

HOOVER

COPIES DESTROYED
8 JUN 13 1962

RECORDED

61-6580-25

JUN 14 1946

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/82 BY [signature]

SENT VIA _____

M

Per _____

59 JUN 24 1946
RAC:TD
707

WASH FROM NEW YORK 12 7 6-08 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., ISR. RE ALBANY TEL JUNE THREE INST. SURVEILLANCE OF SUBJECT MAINTAINED SINCE JUNE THREE. SHE IS RESIDING WITH MRS. MARY KNOBLAUCH, EIGHT FIVE THREE SEVENTH AVE., NYC, A PREVIOUS CONTACT OF HERS AND HER ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN PRACTICALLY NEGLIGIBLE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HER ATTENDANCE WITH THREE GIRLS, APPROXIMATELY EIGHTEEN YRS. OF AGE, AT A PERFORMANCE OF OKLAHOMA LAST NIGHT. THESE GIRLS BEING IDENTIFIED. UNLESS INSTRUCTED TO THE CONTRARY, THE SURVEILLANCE BEING DISCONTINUED AS OF TWELVE MIDNIGHT TONIGHT AND FUTURE COVERAGE OF HER ACTIVITIES WILL BE HANDLED THROUGH SPOT CHECKS.

ALBANY ADVISED

HOLD PLS

RECORDED INDEXED
61-6580-26
CONROY
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/92 BY 9209/SH/DM/mf

RECORDED

July 16, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

61-6580 -27
Special Agent in Charge

Albany, New York

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

SMEDLEY, AGNES

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

ALIASES: Agnes Brundin,
Marie Rogers, M. A. Rogers,
Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikos

Yaddo Foundation •
Saratoga Springs, New York (Res.)

Yaddo Foundation
Saratoga Springs, New York (Bus.)

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

HR:jd

John Edgar Hoover

Director

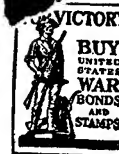
DECLASSIFIED BY

ON

6/25/82



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Building
Albany 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-9325

Director, FBI

RE: **AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.**
SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared
relative to the individual named below: OK

Name: **AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases**
Aliases: **Agnes Brundin, Marie Rogers,
M. A. Rogers, Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikos**
Residence Address: **Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.**

Business Address: **Same**

XX Native Born Alien Naturalized

XX Communist German Miscellaneous

Fascist (Italian) Japanese

Date of Birth February 22, 1892
Place of Birth Osgood, Missouri
Entered U. S. _____ at _____
Naturalized (date) _____
Naturalized (place and Court) _____

RECORDED
EX-26

Very truly yours,

A. Cornelius, Jr.
A. CORNELIUS, JR.
SAC

EFL:BJF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/42 BY 4/2/42

Office Memorandum

• UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 13, 1946

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

XKF

Bureau

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 1, 1946 and Albany letter to the Bureau dated May 13, 1946 regarding Key Figures. 100-3-4-4760

b7C

The above subject is being carried as a Key Figure in the Albany Field Division in view of the obvious Comintern implications of the subject and [redacted] as contained in Bureau letter dated April 25, 1946.

EFL:BJF
100-9125
cc 100-9142

EX-25

61-6580-28

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

56 SEP 9 - 1946

DATE 6-25-82 BY 9269/ale/sal/mg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY**

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 tfc

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE SEP 16 1946	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/3 - 10, 12-14; 7/30, 31; 8/1, 3/46	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> b7C
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SMEDLEY arrived NYC, 7:00 PM, 7/3/46, and resided with MARY B. KNOBLAUCH, 853 Seventh Avenue. Attended play with three young women 6/3/46 who are probably former students Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York. Subject returned Saratoga Springs 6/10/46. Background of KNOBLAUCH set out.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Teletypes from Albany, 6/3/46, 6/12/46.
Teletype to Bureau and Albany 6/7/46.
Teletype from Bureau 6/10/46.
Teletype to Albany 6/11/46.

DECLASSIFIED BY *9369/d/s/...*
ON *8-25-82*

DETAILS: By teletype dated June 3, 1946, the Albany Field Division advised the New York Office that AGNES SMEDLEY left Albany at 4:05 PM, EDST on June 3, 1946, and would arrive at Grand Central Station at 7:00 PM aboard the North Shore Limited. According to this communication SMEDLEY was wearing a dark blue suit, red straw hat, rimless glasses, carrying black shoulder strap purse, and a bouquet of Columbine flowers, and a small gray suitcase. The message stated that she was being surveilled by Agents from the Albany Office and requested that the surveillance be taken by Agents from this field division upon her arrival in New York City for the purpose of identifying individuals whom she contacts and requesting that special efforts be made to determine if she contacts any employees of the Federal Government who are in a position to pass on to her confidential information which they may have in their possession as a result of their government employment.

Subject arrived at Grand Central Station at 7:00 PM, EDST, on June 3, 1946, and a surveillance was maintained by Special Agents

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 40px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"><i>Edward Schmitt</i></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">61-6580-29</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Albany 2 - New York		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> RECORDED INDEXED 16 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <i>Cooper</i> <i>Casper</i> </div>

COPIES DESTROYED

NY 100-68282

b7C

[redacted] and the writer, through June 7, 1946, and thereafter a spot surveillance was maintained through June 12, 1946.

From the station SMEDLEY proceeded directly to Apartment 6D, 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which is occupied by Mrs. MARI B. KNOBLAUCH with whom subject has stayed on previous visits to New York City.

A search of the subject's name through the indices of the New York Field Division and a review of the references obtained thereby reflect the following information which has not previously been included in a report:

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on April 3, 1946, that a dinner was held at the Roosevelt Hotel which was sponsored by the COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY at which Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN acted as chairman. AGNES SMEDLEY sat on the Sponsors' Dias as did Lieutenant Commander DEAN, THEODORE H. WHITE, Far Eastern Correspondent for "TIME" and "LIFE" magazines, Captain GEORGE S. WUCHINICH member of OSS; Mrs. EDGAR SNOW; FREDERICK V. FIELD; HUGH DE LACEY; UNITED STATES SENATOR TOBEY; RICHARD WATTS, JR.; PHILIP JAFFE; CORLISS LAMONT; ALBERT KAHN, and IRA GOLDFIN, the soldier who led the GI demonstrations in Manila. Speeches at the dinner called for real political and economic democracy for China and for friendship between the United States and the USSR. The United States foreign policy was criticized in the Far East, and those gathered demanded withdrawal of American troops from China. A transcript of a speech by Madame SUN YAT SEN was read. Congratulatory messages were received and read to the audience from Secretary of Commerce HENRY A. WALLACE, JAMES ROOSEVELT, Senator CLAUDE KEEPER, Representative ADOLPH SABATH, Colonel EVANS F. CARLSON, EDWARD G. ROBINSON, ARTIE SHAW, GREGORY PECK, FRANK SINATRA, ORSON WELLES, and LEON MACCAREY. Ten thousand dollars was collected at the dinner, and among the large contributors were FREDERICK V. FIELD, SAM RUBIN, CORLISS LAMONT, EVERETT GLEASON, CHARLOTTE HONIG, PHILIP JAFFE, REGINA WILSON, DIANA FORBES-ROBERTSON SCHEAN, Mrs. ROBERT EMMETT, SAM NOVICK, and SAM JAFFE.

Information in the New York files also indicate that in connection with another investigation WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by Special Agent [redacted] When questioned concerning SMEDLEY, CHAMBERS said, "there is absolutely no question about it," meaning there is no question but that AGNES SMEDLEY is a Communist. He stated that everybody is acquainted with the fact. He further commented that she may never have had a Communist Party membership book, but if not, it was because the officials believed her more valuable if Communist Party affiliations were not established. He also related that it was rumored at the time EARL BROWDER was in China that he had a most secret meeting with Communist Party officials including AGNES SMEDLEY's Chinese husband. During the meeting the Nanking Police raided it and all were arrested.

b7C

NY 100-68282

Information in the New York files further discloses that a full-page advertisement in the New York Times dated March 14, 1946, sponsored by the CITIZENS UNITED TO ABOLISH THE WOOD-RANKIN COMMITTEE, Suite 170, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 45th Street, New York City, lists the name AGNES SMEDLEY on a list of about two hundred and seventy names headed, "JUST A FEW OF THE OUTSTANDING AMERICANS WHO ARE SPONSORING THE FIGHT."

The surveillance in New York City from the time of subject's arrival until the afternoon of June 6, 1946, failed to reflect any contacts made by the subject or any other activities pertinent to this investigation. However, on the afternoon of June 6, 1946, she attended a matinee performance of the stage play "OKLAHOMA" at the Saint James Theatre with three unidentified young women.

After the play attempts were made to identify these contacts of the subject with the following results:

Unidentified girl number one was described from observation as follows:

Age:	18 - 22
Height:	Approximately 5' 5"
Weight:	130 lbs.
Hair:	Brown
Build:	Stocky
Complexion:	Blotchy
Appearance:	Jewish; wears horn rimmed glasses.

b2

b7D

Unidentified girl number one left the subject in front of the St. James Theatre and proceeded to Madison Square Garden where she attended a meeting for the RELIEF OF NEGROES OF SOUTH AFRICA which was sponsored by the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, a Communist Front organization. Confidential Informant [] subsequently advised that an estimated crowd of 15,000 persons, half negro and half white, attended this meeting and that the program favored freedom for the African colonies, and Big Three unity. It also castigated the foreign policy of Secretary of State JAMES BYRNES, and the various state Jim Crow Laws. Persons who are suspicious of Russia were also criticized at the meeting. A large sum of money was collected for the relief of negroes in Africa and many in attendance were recognized by the informant as Communists. (1)

Due to the fact, however, that only one agent was available to surveil this young woman the surveillance was lost in the immense crowd at the close of the meeting and it was, therefore, impossible to identify this person.

NY 100-68282

Unidentified girl number two is described from observation as follows:

Age:	Early twenties
Height:	5' 10"
Weight:	120 pounds
Hair:	Blonde
Complexion:	Fair
Facial Features:	Fine and sharp
Dress:	Gray flannel suit, white crownless straw hat trimmed in brown and white ribbons
Build:	Slender

Unidentified girl number two left the company of the subject in front of 853 Seventh Avenue, and proceeded to Room 1442, New Wellington Hotel. It was subsequently ascertained that this room was occupied by [redacted] who at the time of registration gave the address 270 Park Avenue, New York City.

b7C The writer subsequently contacted [redacted] Manager of the Hotel Marguery, 270 Park Avenue, New York City, who checked the indices of the hotel against the name of [redacted] with negative results, and suggested that the writer contact [redacted] who is Superintendent of the Marguery Apartments, also 270 Park Avenue.

b7C [redacted] advised the writer that [redacted], a tenant in the apartments, has a brother who is a Major in the Army and whom he met once. [redacted] did not see the Major's wife and was, therefore, unable to furnish any information which would definitely establish that this party is identical with unidentified girl number two. He stated, however, that mail for some person by the name of [redacted] has been routed by him in the past to [redacted] and has never been returned unclaimed. [redacted] pointed out that Berg is the German word for Hill, and, thus, the name [redacted] would be the anglocized form of [redacted]. The possibility, therefore, exists that unidentified girl number two is [redacted] whose husband is a brother of [redacted] who occupies an apartment in the Marguery Apartments, [redacted] New York City. [redacted] related that [redacted] is an old tenant. His business connections are unknown, however, his wife's father was JULIUS OPPENHEIM, manufacturer of bologna casings. JULIUS OPPENHEIM was also a tenant in

b7C

NY 100-68282

the Marguery Apartments but both Mr. and Mrs. OPPENHEIM are now dead.

The writer then contacted [redacted] Credit Manager of the New Wellington Hotel, who checked the past records and stated that [redacted] have stayed at the hotel on three occasions since early May, 1946. The first time they registered they gave the address of Eglen Field, Florida. At the second registration the address of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, was given by the Major and his wife, and on the third registration, 270 Park Avenue was given as the address. [redacted] checked out of the hotel on June 7, 1946, and left no other forwarding address but left the following telephone number, [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] stated that [redacted] came into the hotel on June 10, 1946, and cashed a twenty dollar check remarking that she was purchasing theatre tickets for the play HAMLET at the City Center, New York City. At that time she gave an address on the west side of Manhattan in the eighties. However, there is no written record of this latter address, and [redacted] was relying solely on her memory.

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the telephone number [redacted] is listed to [redacted], New York City. 14

b2

b7D

A search of this name against the indices of the New York Field Division reflects that [redacted] of the same address is the subject of a closed internal security investigation in the New York Office.

b7C

b7C

A review of that file reflects that [redacted] for EARL BROWDER; formerly was on the staff of the newspaper PM, and that he contributed articles to the DAILY WORKER, NEW MASSES, and the Communist since 1931. The file further reflects that [redacted] of TASS NEWS AGENCY of New York City; that he was born [redacted] in Baltimore, Maryland under the name of [redacted] According to the file he is known to have corresponded with GERHART EISLER, known Comintern Agent; his wife is [redacted] sister of [redacted], the present manager of TASS NEWS AGENCY of the USSR in New York City.

b7C

The third unidentified girl who accompanied the subject to the stage play OKLAHOMA on June 6, 1946, entered 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City, with the subject, subsequently emerged with her, and had supper at a delicatessen across the street, and then returned to 853 Seventh Avenue.

NY 100-68282

At 9:30 PM the night of June 6, 1946, the third unidentified girl emerged from 853 Seventh Avenue, walked to 42nd Street and took the east bound crosstown trolley to Second Avenue, and walked to [redacted]

[redacted] She entered apartment [redacted] which is occupied by one [redacted]

b7C

Unidentified girl number three emerged from the apartment house at 11:15 PM, took the west bound crosstown trolley on 42nd Street from Second Avenue to Grand Central Station, and at 1:25 AM she boarded a north bound train and got off at Mamaroneck, New York. At 2:45 PM she entered the house at [redacted] Mamaroneck, New York, which is located on a corner or the house next door thereto.

b7C

On June 13, 1946, the writer contacted [redacted] Credit Manager for FRED F. FRENCH MANAGEMENT COMPANY, INCORPORATED, 332 East 42nd Street, New York City, which firm manages the apartment house at [redacted] Place. [redacted] referred to the records of the firm and advised that [redacted] occupies Apartment [redacted] as a single tenant. She leased the apartment on April 15, 1946, showed a home address of [redacted] and indicated that her mother [redacted] of the above address. According to her application for the lease she is employed by the CONCORDIA JAILIA CORPORATION, 1400 Broadway, New York City, which is engaged in the textile industry, and where she has been employed since February 4, 1946. Her occupation was listed as a designer, and she gave the following references:

b7C

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK;
PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC COMPANY, and
Dr. L. E. LONGWELL, all of Johnstown,
Pennsylvania.

b7C

She gave as further reference [redacted] and indicated that the latter reference is with the PENNSYLVANIA JUNIOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. Her final reference was [redacted] Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York.

[redacted] inquiry of all references were very complimentary to [redacted] and reference [redacted] advised that she attended Skidmore College where she was an honor student.

b7C

Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Field Division interviewed [redacted] for the purpose of identifying unidentified girl number three who is described as follows:

NY 100-68282

Age:	18 - 22
Height:	Approximately 5' 6"
Weight:	Approximately 135
Appearance:	Jewish
Hair:	Dark brown, hangs just below shoulders; wears a comb on each side of hair
Complexion:	Sallow, scarred, blotches
Build:	Stocky
Clothing:	Dark blue two piece suit, red shoes, red reptile purse, which was long, shallow, and flared at the bottom.
Demeanor:	Nervous

According to [redacted] the above description indicates that unidentified girl number three is [redacted] daughter of a Rabbi who resides at [redacted] states that [redacted] is located next door to [redacted] in Mamaroneck, New York. He stated that [redacted] graduated from Skidmore College, in the Spring of 1946, and completed her course four years ago in Mamaroneck High School. Her father is presently without a synagogue, but is serving as chaplain in several New York hospitals. The family is well thought of according to [redacted] but would be one which would unquestionably fight anti-Semitism and would question presently established doctrines.

b7C

Special Agent [redacted] also contacted [redacted] Superintendent of Schools, Mamaroneck, New York, who resides at [redacted] that he is well acquainted with [redacted] younger sister and said that by reputation [redacted] "leans to the left." He explained that she is the type who would pass out handbills on the street favoring movements leaning toward Communism, but that he knows nothing specific relating to her activities.

b7C

According to [redacted] is employed by [redacted] who is a psychologist. She aids him in compiling information for use in magazine articles and in interviewing people in her home town and compiling statistics as to their opinions on political questions.

b7C

The names of [redacted] were searched through the indices of the New York Field Division with negative results.

b7C

The following names were also searched through the indices of the New York Field Division with negative results:

NY 100-68282

[REDACTED]
MARY B. KNOBLAUCH
CHARLES E. KNOBLAUCH
[REDACTED]

b7C

The writer interviewed [REDACTED] Manager of the Wyoming Apartments 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City, in which is located the apartment of MARY B. KNOBLAUCH in which the subject stayed during her visit in New York City. He advised that Mrs. KNOBLAUCH is the widow of CHARLES E. KNOBLAUCH who was connected with Colonel WILLIAM B. THOMPSON. KNOBLAUCH was millionaire and lost most of it during the crash of 1929. According to [REDACTED], KNOBLAUCH lost his mind and died. His widow, MARY B. KNOBLAUCH, who is seventy years of age and childless, has travelled over the entire world and has a collection of oriental objects. Her sole support since the business failure and death of her husband is a trust fund which was left her by a relative who is unknown to [REDACTED]. The informant says that Mrs. KNOBLAUCH has a very brilliant mind but is quite hard of hearing and is slowly dying from a cause which he is not familiar with.

b7C

Inasmuch as the physical surveillance had not proved of great consequence ^{insofar} as furthering the investigation of the subject was concerned, the Bureau and Albany Field Division were advised on June 7, 1946, that the surveillance was discontinued as of midnight that date and that the remainder of her visit in New York City would be covered by a spot surveillance.

On June 11, 1946, inasmuch as the subject had not been observed through spot checks since the evening of June 6, 1946, the Albany Field Division was advised by teletype and requested to check the subject's residence in Saratoga Springs and determine whether or not she had returned to her home. On the following day, by referenced teletype of June 12, 1946, the Albany Field Division advised that the subject returned to Saratoga Springs on the afternoon of June 10, 1946.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York, New York, SEP 16 1946 are listed below:

[redacted] Report of Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. The report is dated April 3, 1946, and is contained in the file of the investigation entitled, "COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY, INTERNAL SECURITY - C."

b7C

b2

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

b7D

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-9125** rmk

REPORT MADE AT Albany	DATE WHEN MADE 12-19-46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-14-46	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject active speaking on Chinese communists before AVC meetings in Albany, and Schenectady, NY.

b7C

- P* -

Reference:

Report of Special Agent dated 9-16-46 at New York City.

Details:

b2

Contact has been continued with Confidential Informant who has advised that the subject has been making occasional speeches in the vicinity of Saratoga Springs but has not left the Albany territory to his knowledge.

b7D

On September 5, 1946, subject spoke at the Joseph Henry Memorial in Albany, New York, at a meeting sponsored by the American Veterans' Committee. She recited her experiences in China in regard to her contacts with the Chinese communists and during most of her speech was upholding the Communist cause in China.

On October 15, 1946, a meeting was held at the Hotel Van Curler, at Schenectady, New York, which was also sponsored by the AVC, and was attended by approximately 25 persons. AGNES SMEDLEY was the main speaker, and according to Confidential Informant again spoke on the Chinese situation. According to SMEDLEY during the course of her discussion, read excerpts from letters which she claimed were original that she had received from the late GENERAL STILWELL, former commander of all American troops in China. From the excerpts read, these letters undoubtedly advocated the withdrawal of our troops from China. She stated that she had not published these letters because she had given her word that they would not be made public.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center;"><i>Cornelius</i></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 -- BUREAU 1 -- San Francisco 2 -- Albany	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">61-6580-30</div> <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">RECORDED & INDEXED</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">DATE 6/25/82 BY 8269/SP/MLM/mg</div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">DECLASSIFIED BY DM/dp 6855 11-29-77</div>

60 JAN 1 1947

COPIES DESTROYED

1/31/58

AL 100-9125

According to these letters, STILWELL in no way agreed with CHIANG KAI SHEK in the handling of the political situation in China and stated he had not publicly fought CHIANG KAI SHEK because he did not want to become involved in a "squirting contest with a skunk". SMEDLEY stated our meddling in the Chinese situation undoubtedly helped create the civil war. Hsu ?

b2

b7D

According to [] SMEDLEY had with her one Mr. SHOE (phonetic) author of "Rickshaw Boy" and that SHOE briefly spoke and stated that the Chinese hate the British and are learning to hate the Americans.

As outlined in Albany letter to the Bureau dated March 12, 1946, this case will be continued in a "pending inactive" status and any pertinent activity will be closely followed.

-- P E N D I N G*--

8354
AL 100-9125

A copy of this report is designated for the information of the San Francisco Office because of the obvious Comintern implications of the subject and [redacted] as mentioned in Bureau letter dated April 25, 1945, at Albany, New York.

b7C

2057
AL 100-9125

TEMPORARY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Referred to in this Report

[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] Informant, who requested that her
name be kept confidential.

b2

b7D

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, ALBANY

SUBJECT: *Alb* AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File 61-6580)

DATE: May 13, 1947

The Subject's name is being deleted from the Key Figure List of the Albany Division. In view of SAC Letter #44, dated April 17, 1947, it is not believed this Subject warrants active investigation.

It is requested that the Subject's name be removed from the Bureau's Key Figure List.

This case is being closed in the Albany Office.

JDM:VA

100-9125

cc 100-9142

EX-50
RECORDED

61-6580-31

34 MAY 10 1947

FIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-25-82 BY 9269 SPC/ALB/mf

58 MAY 26 1947

SAC, Albany

November 5, 1947

SECRET

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Albany file 100-9125

RECORDED

61-6580-32

EX-74

Attached are two photostatic copies of a "summary of information" dated September 19, 1947, received from G-2 on October 17, 1947, and prepared by General Headquarters, Far East Command, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff. U PER ARMY LTR 3/30/43 mg/

It will be noted that the Subject was [redacted]

You are requested to be on the alert for any such present activities on the part of the Subject. (7) U PER ARMY LTR dtd 3/30/43

SP4/clw/may 6.22.43

Attachment

OTHER OGA

APC:jc

Class
6/23/43 SP4

DECLASSIFIED BY Per Army LTR
ON 3/30/43 mg

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 9269/br/ald/mg
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-25-95
6-25-92

SECRET

RECORDED

SAC, New York
Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

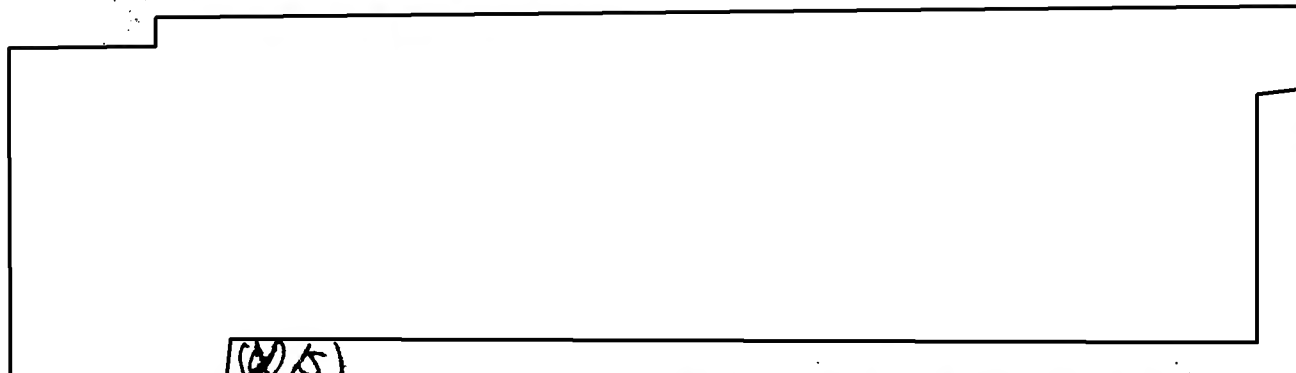
January 6, 1948

EX-39

AGENTS SPERLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(New York File No. 100-68282)

~~SECRET~~

b1



(S)

Rebutel April 5, 1947, entitled "Pattern for World Revolution" by
Yellon, Internal Security - C. The questionable point above may be clarified
in your interview with Julian Gumpers. In regard to this interview you are
requested to advise what action has been taken to effect it.

cc: SAC, Albany (Albany File No. 100-9125)

cc: 65-5540

100-349871

116104
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 BLS
DECLASSIFY ON: E6

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

See 100-349871-7
10/13/88
2/22/84

CLASS. BY SP4/clw/mg
DATE OF REVIEW 9/14/82

#233049
Classified by SP4/clw/mg
Declassify on: OPEN
2/22/84

APC:mcm

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Neasey
- Miss Gandy

CLASSIFIED AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 9/10/82

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-9440-14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, England
November 17, 1947

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VIA AIR POUCH

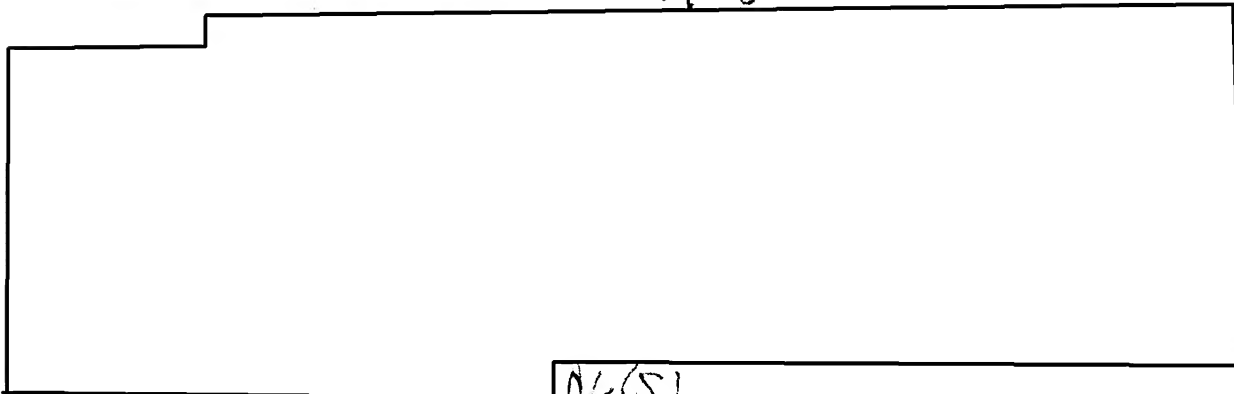
Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: HEDI AND PAUL MASSING J/60

Rebulet dated October 8, 1947, transmitting copies
of a memorandum reflecting the result of interviews with Hedi
and Paul Massing and Elsa Bernaut. J/60

b1



J/60
Very truly yours,

CLASS BY SP4 elw ms
DATE OF REVIEW 9/14/90

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attaché

JAC:LH 65-698
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EX 39

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-6580-33

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 4, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
(Bureau file 61-6580)

Re Bureau letter dated 1/6/48.

JULIAN GUMPERZ was interviewed at his office at 610 Fifth Avenue, NYC, by an agent in connection with the information requested in reference letter.

For the Bureau's information, it has proven difficult to get detail out of GUMPERZ in the contacts made with him to date. He sets the time for the interviews. However, he gives the impression once the interview is under way that his time is limited. For example, he takes phone calls in the Agent's presence and from the conversation it is made quite obvious that another person is waiting to see him. This is not to say that GUMPERZ is antagonistic. He is friendly, but very businesslike. He is either a very busy man or tries to create that impression. He gives one sentence replies without elaboration and is inclined to state authoritative opinions without supporting facts. This necessitates series of questions to elicit the detail that the Bureau wants in this type of an interview. These circumstances are pointed out since they affect interviews conducted with GUMPERZ.

GUMPERZ stated that he first heard of AGNES SMEDLEY in 1927 when she was teaching English at the University of Berlin. Later he met her in Paris sometime in 1928. He translated a book which the subject wrote into German and was instrumental in getting portions of this book published in the German paper "Frankfurter Zeitung." As a result of this business relationship, GUMPERZ stated, he was instrumental in getting SMEDLEY appointed as a correspondent for the above newspaper in China. As a result of this when SMEDLEY went to China GUMPERZ translated her articles for the paper and also handled her income from this source. He said that he banked the money for her in Berlin and when she needed funds she would write to him and he would forward her the amount she requested.

GUMPERZ stated that he recalled that SMEDLEY was first assigned to Harbin. He said he didn't know what the circumstances

JJW:DMcK:els

100-68282

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APR 20 1961

Classified by SP4/4/44

Declassify on: OADR

1/27/48

INDEXED

61-6580-34

CONFIDENTIAL

71 FEB 19 1948

EX-93
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4/4/44
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-25-92

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NY 100-68282
Letter to the Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

were concerning her transfer later to Shanghai. He said he believed that she discontinued her work for the Zeitung about 1931, mainly because of the difficulty involved in getting her dispatches translated. About the same time she became more interested in Chinese affairs and less interested in Hindu affairs.

Concerning SMEDLEY'S political sympathies, GUMPERZ ridiculed the idea that she was at any time a Communist or a Communist sympathizer, at least during the period when he was connected with her from 1928 until 1931. Subsequent to that time, he said, he knows very little concerning her activities. He said that during the period in which he knew her he, although still a Communist Party member, had already broken with the Communists in spirit. This of course was not known to his Communist associates, who many times expressed their dislike for SMEDLEY and their concern over the fact that GUMPERZ was associating with her. He stated that SMEDLEY differed with the Communists in nearly every issue that came up during that time. In his words, SMEDLEY was anti-Comintern and anti-Communist but not necessarily anti-Soviet. He said that it was impossible to think of SMEDLEY as a Comintern agent or an agent for anyone because of her instability and her emotionalism. He said that Communists during that period were constantly being warned to exercise caution in dealing with her. GUMPERZ said it may be true that she associated with some Hindu Communists or Hindus who were sympathetic to the Soviet Union, mainly because the Hindus were anxious to get support from whatever source they could get it.

GUMPERZ stated that he had no information concerning SMEDLEY'S activities among Communists in China. Since SMEDLEY'S return from China in 1940 or 1941, GUMPERZ said, he has had a couple of letters from her but he said that he could recall nothing of interest in these letters.

It is noted that SMEDLEY, according to other informants, was believed to have been in Moscow during the winter of 1929 and 1930. When this was mentioned, GUMPERZ said that it was probably true. He said that he thinks that she went there at that time to see Hindu friends and recalled that he received letters from her dispatched from Moscow.

It is believed that [REDACTED] may be able to furnish additional information concerning SMEDLEY during the pertinent years and this matter will be discussed with that informant at the earliest opportunity.

cc: Albany

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 1, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY -- R

Re: ylet February 4, 1948.

Confidential Informant [] was interviewed concerning the subject on February 25, 1948. Informant stated that she knew SMEDLEY quite well back in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Informant, a Communist during that period and later an active GPU agent, furnished the following information: (u)

She said JULIAN GUMPERZ would have found it difficult to discuss AGNES SMEDLEY with agents. He had a love affair with her and subsequently, after they had broken up, SMEDLEY became quite vicious in her remarks concerning GUMPERZ. The affair between GUMPERZ and SMEDLEY began about 1928. GUMPERZ did actually do translations of her writings for books and newspapers and the informant said that GUMPERZ's statements, which are set forth in reference letter, regarding SMEDLEY's assignment to China for the Zeitung were correct. She said that undoubtedly GUMPERZ handled financial transactions for her in this connection and informant would expect that he forwarded money to her in China under the circumstances. Informant said that GUMPERZ and SMEDLEY broke up early in the 1930's but she could not give a definite time. (u)

[] said she met SMEDLEY first about 1928 in Paris and GUMPERZ met her first at about the same time. Informant met her several times during the next few years and knew her quite well during that period. Informant stated that she met SMEDLEY in Moscow in 1931. At that time SMEDLEY was apparently upset and was very critical of the Comintern. The informant did not know exactly what caused this but said she suspected that SMEDLEY was being prepared for an assignment in China for the Comintern. She said SMEDLEY had a high opinion of her ability as a writer and correspondent. She had evidently been told by the Comintern that she was to do no writing or that "other work" was to come ahead of her writing. It is noted, however, that the informant only speculates in this connection. She had no specific information. (u)

Relative to SMEDLEY's activity for the Comintern, [] said, "Of course, she was used". The informant said she could furnish nothing specific in this connection but stated that certainly Comintern representatives and/or Soviet espionage services would use her for her contacts and knowledge of the Far East. She said SMEDLEY might or might not know what she was being used for and could not say to what extent. (u)

JJW:EG
100-68282Classified by 604 slw/ny
Declassify on: OADRRECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-6580-35

60 MAR 15 1948

1/27/49

CA-10

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISECOPIES DESTROYED CLASS. & EXT. BY 9208 The following
REASON-PRIM II, 1.2.4.2, 3.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/25/92

b2

b7D

b2

b7D

b2

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director
NY 100-68282

In connection with information recently developed that AGNES SMEDLEY was associated with and recruited a Japanese agent for Dr. RICHARD (ICA) SORGE, the informant, who is well acquainted with both SORGE and SMEDLEY, stated that they were acquainted with each other. The Bureau was previously advised that ALFRED KOHLBERG said he was in possession of clippings from the Chicago Tribune, which clippings named AGNES SMEDLEY in the SORGE espionage case. X(U)

An agent of this office more recently saw a photostatic copy of this Chicago Tribune article. This photostat is in the possession of [redacted] of the New Leader in New York City. The article stated that SORGE credited SMEDLEY with the recruitment of HOZUMI OZAKI, one of SORGE's most important sub-agents in Japan. It is believed that additional information will be available to the Bureau if records of the SORGE trial can be obtained.

reg. file
208

b7C

This matter is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

cc: Albany

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 14, 1948

FROM: SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Remylet to New York, April 8, 1948.

It has been definitely ascertained that the Subject has left her residence at the Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, New York permanently. Her effects have been moved and the source of information at Yaddo advised that she will not return.

Her most recent address as set out in referenced letter is Palisades, Rockland County, New York.

It is requested that the New York Office verify Subject's address and advise the Albany Office immediately in order that the Office of origin may be changed.

PRB:mem
100-9125

cc: New York (100-68282)

RECORDED

161-6580 36
F B I
34 APR 16 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-25-82 BY 8169/SP/PLS/MS

61-6580 -38
SAC, New York

September 30, 1948

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

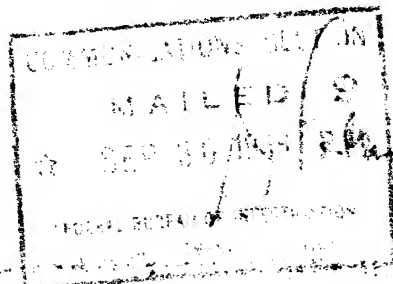
Reference is made to the letter dated September 14, 1948, from Albany to the Bureau, with copies for your office.

The Bureau desires that you verify the subject's residence at Palisades, Rockland County, New York, immediately and thereafter advise the Albany Office in order that Form FD-128 may be forwarded to the Bureau. In addition, the Bureau desires that you institute inquiries to ascertain the subject's present activities in order to determine whether the Security Index Card should be retained on her.

In this connection it is noted that the latest report which was submitted in this case was the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Albany, New York, on December 19, 1946. It is the Bureau's desire that current reports be submitted on the subjects of Security Index Cards in order that the Security Index will contain only the names of those individuals who, on a current basis, may constitute a threat to the internal security of this country.

b7C

JEM:WML



- ☐ Mr. Tolson
- ☐ Mr. Clegg
- ☐ Mr. Glavin
- ☐ Mr. Ladd
- ☐ Mr. Nichols
- ☐ Mr. Rosen
- ☐ Mr. Tracy
- ☐ Mr. Egan
- ☐ Mr. Gurnea
- ☐ Mr. Harbo
- ☐ Mr. Hendon
- ☐ Mr. Pennington
- ☐ Mr. Quinn
- ☐ Mr. Nease
- ☐ Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-82 BY 8269/EL/clj/mg

August 26, 1948

61-6580

SAC, Albany

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Your File # 100-9125

Dear Sir:

A review of the files at the Bureau in connection with this subject has revealed that a report has not been received from your office concerning the subject since the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 12-19-46 at Albany.

b7C

While it is realized that existing instructions do not require that a report be submitted periodically on Security Index card subjects unless the subject is also a top functionary, it is felt that in view of the tense international situation at the present time, a new report should be submitted setting forth the extent of the subject's present activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups in order that the Bureau will be in possession of current information concerning each one of those subjects who are considered a threat to the internal security.

In submitting the report, the Bureau desires that you incorporate in summary form the information contained in your files not previously reported. Information of substantive nature only should be set forth and repetitious material should be avoided. Where a description of the subject has not been reported, that, too, should be included in the report and also placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card in accordance with the instructions outlined in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948.

In the event the subject's current address is not the same as that which appears on the Security Index card, you should correct the Security Index card and forward Form FD-119 to the Bureau in order that the Security Index card at the Bureau can be corrected.

In order that the Security Index will contain only the names of those individuals who can be considered to be a threat to the internal security of this country, the Bureau desires that you carefully appraise this case and if it appears that the subject, based on his present position and activities or past position and activities, cannot be considered such a threat, then in addition to submitting the report, you should recommend that the Security Index card be canceled.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
This matter should receive your immediate attention.

MAILED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CEI:

DATE

11/24/92

BY

929/SH/ALP

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

112
70B
581

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM: SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 61-6580)

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 26, 1948 requesting a report on the Subject's current activities.

It has been ascertained that Subject has left her residence at Saratoga Springs, New York, and is not expected to return. Her address as of April 1948, was Palisades, Rockland County, New York. The New York Office was advised of this information by letter dated April 14, 1948, and requested to verify the address. As soon as a reply is received from New York, Form FD-128 will be submitted and the pertinent serials furnished to the New York Office.

No report is being submitted by this office at the present time.

PRB:VA
100-9125

RECORDED - 22

61-6580-
F B I
23 SEP 15 1948

cc - New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-25-82 BY [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/11/48

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY (R).

Rebulet 9/30/48. AGNES SMEDLEY is presently residing
at Snedens Landing, Palisades, NY, c/o [redacted].
SMEDLEY receives all her mail through General Delivery,
Palisades, NY.

b7C

cc: Albany

TJMCA:els
100-68282

RECORDED - 47

161-6580-39

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/24/82 BY 8262/2/alm/ox

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 19, 1948

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 61-6580)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau's file is a specimen of subject's handwriting. Subject is a key figure in this Division.

CMP:RY
100-9125

1 Encl.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 116

DECLASSIFIED BY 2019/Shef al m/ny
ON 6-28-82

61-6580-40

75



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
707 National Savings Bank Building
Albany 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. 100-9125

Director, FBI

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

The captioned individual, the subject of a Security Index card heretofore maintained at this office, has moved to an address within another Field Division. The Bureau is requested to correct the Security Index card maintained at the Seat of Government, and the Field Division for which copies hereof are designated below is requested to prepare for inclusion in its Security Index card file a Security Index card captioned as follows and bearing the appropriate case file number:

SMEDLEY, AGNES
With aliases: Agnes Brundin,
Marie Rogers, M. A. Rogers, Alice
Bird, Mrs. Petroikos

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

General Delivery, Palisades, New York
c/o [redacted] Palisades, N.Y.

DECLASSIFIED BY *6047 JEP/awf*
ON *6/29/92*

The following copies of serials containing important information concerning the subject are being forwarded to the Field Division covering subject's new address, together with its copies of this letter:

Report of SA _____ dated December 19, 1946 at Albany, New York.

Photographic copy of miscellaneous correspondence, papers and cards from [redacted] made available by a highly confidential source, and photographed by SA's [redacted] [redacted] on August 29, 1945, together with negatives of same.

Photographs and handwriting specimens have already been submitted to the Bureau.

In view of the fact that the New York Field Division has verified the present residence of the subject in its Division, this office is considering New York as the new office of origin, and this case is being RUC'd to that office with the submission of this communication. 100-6580

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Very truly yours
A. Cornelius
A. CORNELIUS, JR.

CC: New York Field Division (Enc.) SAC

213

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-68282** **EM**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/29/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/4, 25; 8/18;10/1/48	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*DECLASSIFIED BY 100-90 06/07/06
12/04*

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject presently residing at Snedens Landing, Palisades, New York, care of Interviews with Confidential Informant and JULIAN GUMPERZ re subject's part in Communistic activities in Orient set forth. Reports of Confidential Informant summarizing SMEDLEY'S activities in the Sorge Spy Ring set out.

b2 per FBI

- P -

b7D

b7C

REFERENCE:

Bureau File Number 61-6580.
New York letter to Bureau dated 2/4/48.
New York letter to Bureau dated 3/1/48.
New York letter to Bureau dated October 11, 1948.

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK CITY

b7C per FBI

On October 1, 1948, Special Agent verified the subject's address as Snedens Landing, Palisades, New York, care of This information was obtained from Confidential Informant

b2

Classified by *SP4 shd/ajg*
Declassify on: **OADR**
4/26/64

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP4 shd/ajg*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 *2*
DATE OF REVIEW *10-20-92*
6-27-92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-6580-42
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 1-Albany (200-9125) 1-San Francisco (info) 2-New York		RECORDED - 57 INDEXED - 53

~~SECRET~~

b2 per FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

b2 per FBI

SMEDLEY'S PART IN SORGE SPY RING

OTHER OGA

Confidential Informant ☐ by memorandum dated September 19, 1947, furnished the following information concerning SMEDLEY'S activity

LI per Army LTR dtd 3/30/53 SP4 during 6-20-53

OTHER OGA

b2 per FBI

LI Per Army LTR dtd 3/30/53 SP4 during 6-20-53
Confidential Informant ☐ reported in January 1930, under

OTHER OGA

Unless per Army LTR dtd 3/30/53

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

sp4 slw mg 6.20.83

pgs. 1-3 unclass per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/83 mg

[REDACTED]

(S)U

over

[REDACTED]

OTHER OGA

BU

[REDACTED]

C 701

[REDACTED]

6/2/83

With reference to the above information, Confidential Informant
in a document entitled [REDACTED]

the following to say concerning

AGNES SMEDLEY:

OTHER OGA

b2 per FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

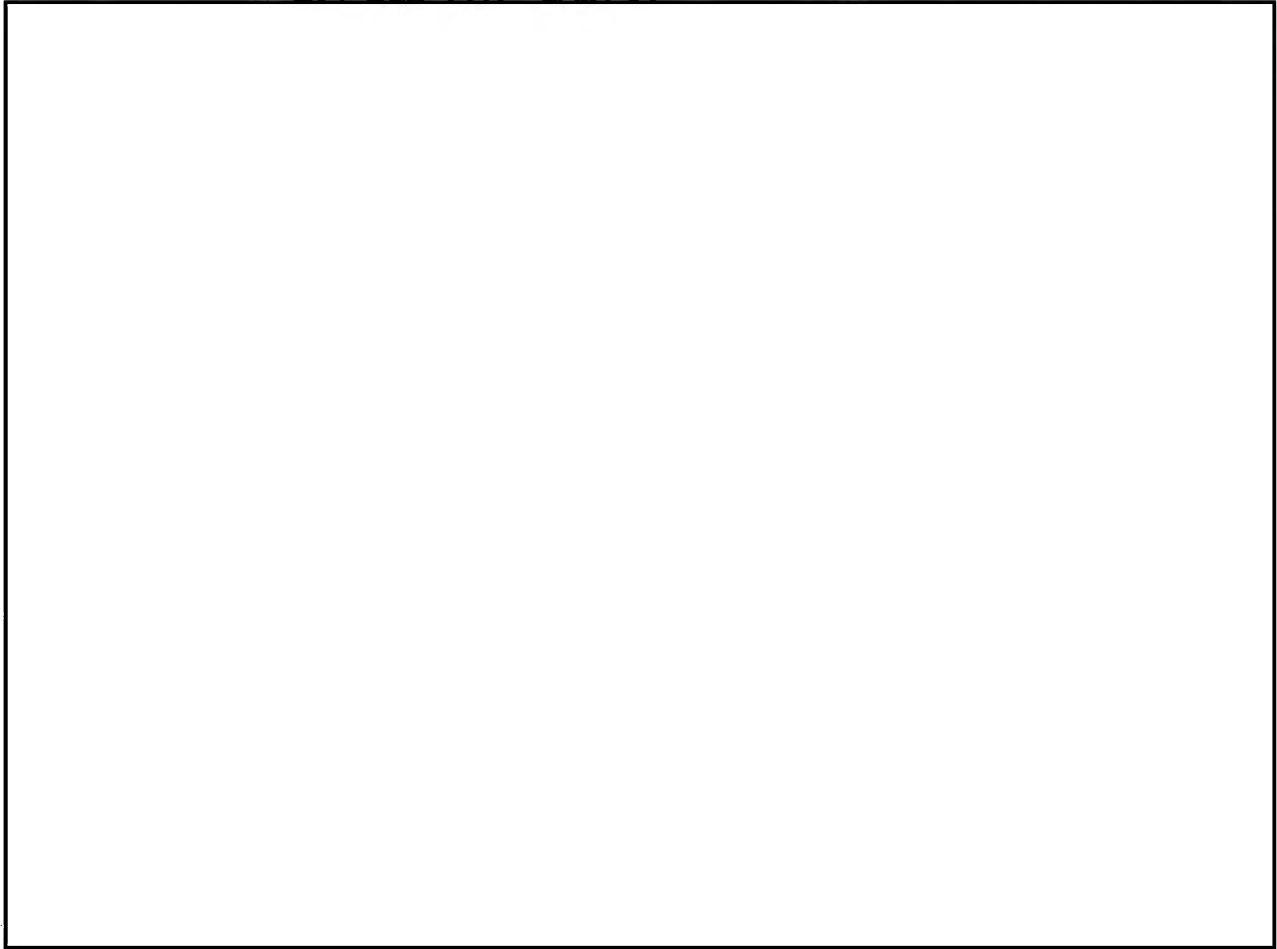
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

OTHER OGA

NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
psyho 1-4 is per army ltr dtd 3/30/53
b6t also not 6-9-43



INTERVIEW WITH JULIAN GUMPERZ

JULIAN GUMPERZ was interviewed at his office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City, by Special Agent [redacted] and furnished the following information:

b7C per FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

GUMPERZ stated that he first heard of AGNES SMEDLEY in 1927 when she was teaching English at the University of Berlin. Later he met her in Paris sometime in 1928. He translated a book which the subject wrote into German and was instrumental in getting portions of this book published in the German paper "Frankfurter Zeitung." As a result of this business relationship, GUMPERZ stated, he was instrumental in getting SMEDLEY appointed as a correspondent for the above newspaper in China.

As a result of this when SMEDLEY went to China, GUMPERZ translated her articles for the paper and also handled her income from this source. He said that he banked the money for her in Berlin and when she needed funds she would write to him and he would forward her the amount she requested.

GUMPERZ stated that he recalled that SMEDLEY was first assigned to Harbin. He said he didn't know what the circumstances were concerning her transfer later to Shanghai. He said he believed that she discontinued her work for the Zeitung about 1931, mainly because of the difficulty involved in getting her dispatches translated. About the same time she became more interested in Chinese affairs and less interested in Hindu affairs.

Concerning SMEDLEY'S political sympathies, GUMPERZ ridiculed the idea that she was at any time a Communist or a Communist sympathizer, at least during the period when he was connected with her from 1928 until 1931. Subsequent to that time, he said, he knows very little concerning her activities.

He stated that during the period in which he knew her he, although still a Communist Party member, had already broken with the Communists in spirit. This of course was not known to his Communist associates, who many times expressed their dislike for SMEDLEY and their concern over the fact that GUMPERZ was associating with her. He stated that SMEDLEY differed with the Communists in nearly every issue that came up during that time. In his words, SMEDLEY was anti-Comintern and anti-Communist but not necessarily anti-Soviet. He said that it was impossible to think of SMEDLEY as a Comintern agent or an agent for anyone because of her instability and her emotionalism. He said that

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

~~SECRET~~

Communists during that period were constantly being warned to exercise caution in dealing with her. GUMPERZ said it may be true that she associated with some Hindu Communists or Hindus who were sympathetic to the Soviet Union, mainly because the Hindus were anxious to get support from whatever source they could get it.

GUMPERZ stated that he had no information concerning SMEDLEY'S activities among Communists in China. Since SMEDLEY'S return from China in 1940 or 1941, GUMPERZ said, he has had a couple of letters from her but he said that he could recall nothing of interest in these letters.

It is noted that SMEDLEY, according to other informants, was believed to have been in Moscow during the winter of 1929 and 1930. When this was mentioned, GUMPERZ said that it was probably true. He said that he thinks that she went there at that time to see Hindu friends and recalled that he received letters from her dispatched from Moscow.

INTERVIEW WITH CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [redacted] (u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] was interviewed concerning this subject on February 25, 1948. (u)

b2

b7D

The informant advised that SMEDLEY was known to the informant quite well during the late 1920s and early 1930s. [redacted] then furnished the following information concerning SMEDLEY and JULIAN GUMPERZ: (u) #

She said JULIAN GUMPERZ would have found it difficult to discuss AGNES SMEDLEY with agents. He had a love affair with her and subsequently, after they had broken up, SMEDLEY became quite vicious in her remarks concerning GUMPERZ. The affair between GUMPERZ and SMEDLEY began about 1928. GUMPERZ did actually do translations of her writings for books and newspapers and the informant said that GUMPERZ' statements regarding SMEDLEY'S assignment to China for the Zeitung were correct and (u) #

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

undoubtedly GUMPERZ handled financial transactions for her in this connection and informant would expect that he forwarded money to her in China under the circumstances. Informant said that GUMPERZ and SMEDLEY broke up early in the 1930's but she could not give a definite time. *[Handwritten initials]*

[Redacted] said she met SMEDLEY first about 1928 in Paris and GUMPERZ met her first at about the same time. Informant met her several times during the next few years and knew her quite well during that period. Informant stated that she met SMEDLEY in Moscow in 1931. At that time SMEDLEY was apparently upset and was very critical of the Comintern. The informant did not know exactly what caused this but said she suspected that SMEDLEY was being prepared for an assignment in China for the Comintern. She stated SMEDLEY had a high opinion of her ability as a writer and correspondent. She had evidently been told by the Comintern that she was to do no writing or that "other work" was to come ahead of her writing. It is noted, however, that the informant only speculates in this connection. She had no specific information. *[Handwritten initials]*

Relative to SMEDLEY'S activity for the Comintern, *[Redacted]* said, "Of course, she was used." The informant said she could furnish nothing specific in this connection but stated that certainly Comintern representatives and/or Soviet espionage services would use her for her contacts and knowledge of the Far East. She said SMEDLEY might or might not know what she was being used for and could not say to what extent. *[Handwritten initials]*

- P E N D I N G -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
LEADS

~~SECRET~~

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will ascertain the present activities and contacts of this subject.

Will request Bureau authority to interview SMEDLEY concerning her connections with Russian espionage activities in the orient.

Copies of this report have been designated for the San Francisco and Albany Divisions in view of the Comintern aspect of SMEDLEY'S activities and because SMEDLEY has recently moved to Palisades, New York, from the territory of the Albany Division.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informants mentioned in this report of
Special Agent THOMAS J. MC ANDREWS, dated November 29, 1948, at
New York are as follows:

Confidential Informant

☐☐

who requested that her identity
be preserved as confidential.

Confidential Informant

☐☐

b2

b7C

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64-6580-44

December 13, 1948

SAC, Albany

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Agnes Smedley, was
Internal Security - C
Bufile 61-6580

REGISTERED MAIL

Reference is made to your letter dated December 6, 1948, transmitting one film pack pertaining to the above captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, prints have been made and they are being retained in the Bureau. The film is being forwarded to your office herewith.

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Olavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC:CT

COMPARISON OF THE TWO

MAILS 13

DEC 13 1948

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-02 BY 98269

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: MECHANICAL SECTION

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM: *WO* SAC, AlbanySUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 61-6580)

Enclosed is a film pack containing exposed film which, when developed will show a picture of AGNES SMEDLEY who was formerly a key figure in this office and who now resides in the territory covered by the New York Office.

It is requested that this film be developed and that the prints obtained be furnished to the Security Division of the Bureau to be included in the Bureau's files. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

PRB:RY
Encl.
100-9125

cc New York

RECORDED - 123

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-92 BY 9269/Sky/alm/ry

61-6580-44

*True
WAC
C*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-92 BY 8269/SP/amy

Enclosure

61-6580-44



61-6580-44

63

SAC, New York

January 13, 1949

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-6580)

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 3, 1949.

Transmitted herewith for your information and use are two copies of a photograph of Agnes Smedley printed from the film forwarded to the Bureau by the Albany Field Office with their memorandum of December 6, 1948. The original film was developed and returned to the Albany Office by Bureau memorandum dated December 13, 1948.

Enclosures

CC-Albany

EMG:hhr

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 34

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/82 BY 769/ [signature]

RECORDED - 86

61-6580-45

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SADDLEY was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 61-6580)

DATE: January 3, 1949

Reference is made to Albany letter to Bureau Dated December 6, 1948 transmitting a film pack containing a picture of AGNES SMEDLEY. It is requested that when this film pack is developed that two copies of SMEDLEY'S photograph be transmitted to this office.

The referenced Albany letter was captioned "AGNES STEDLEY was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

TJM:mbm
100-68282

Ref. letter of 1-7-49 12-6-48
not in file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RECORDED - 83

161-6580-45
FBI
13 JAN 4 1949

High School
1900-1901

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R 95 APR 20 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/29/82 BY 8209/SL

3360
Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 21, 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

ALLEY
ESPIONAGE - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)
DATE 10/13/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 60290 BCF/MT/lat
1/6/04

There is attached hereto the newspaper article, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" by DEAN PEARSON, which was obtained from The Washington Post dated December 21, 1948. Under the heading, "Another Spy Story is Uncovered", PEARSON makes mention of the Russians planting key spies in Japan between 1934 and 1941. PEARSON further mentioned that one of the spies was an American named AGNES SMEDLEY, who has written books on China.

In regard to AGNES SMEDLEY, the following information was reported by [] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

b2

b7D

On November 8, 1948, [] about the party [] attended at the Soviet Embassy, November 7, 1948. (Annual Celebration of the Soviet October Revolution - A Soviet National Holiday, November 7, of each year.) [] stated that she met AGNES SMEDLEY, a woman who, with PEARL BUCH, understands the "historical movement of the working class" and writes the truth about China. [] and SMEDLEY spoke to Ambassador A. S. PANTUSHKIN and PANTUSHKIN asked him how she happened to be invited to the party. PANTUSHKIN replied that they know her well through her books and that the Soviet people were reading them in translation.

b7C

The above is being submitted to the Bureau as a matter of information.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1977/She/2002/Hegm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 6-29-82

ELF:cl
65-4548
Enclosure

ENCL

RECORDED 118

61-6580-46

51 JAN 10 1949

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-333625-287

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. Whitson

FROM : Mr. E. M. Gregg

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file 61-6580

DATE: January 18, 1949

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Letter #82, dated December 17, 1948 of "Counterattack" reported that "the other day" a meeting had been held by the Committee For a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, "a Communist front." According to this letter, during the course of this meeting "Agnes Smedley, who has for years been writing with fervid devotion about the Chinese Communists, made a speech praising them lyrically. She denounced Chiang-Kai-shek for his break with Moscow twenty-one years ago."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter for possible future reference. (100-350512-196)

EMG:VW

RECORDED - 83

61-6580-47

F B I

JAN 18 1949

50 JAN 24 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-29-82 BY 9249/4/leas/may

Enclosures

Report of Special Agent
dated December 19, 1946, at Albany, New York

b7C

Report of Special Agent Thomas J. McAndrews
dated November 29, 1948, at New York, New York

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 1 10 12-350.

DIRECTOR URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS, ESPIONAGE- R. RADIO STATION WOR, AT SEVEN AM THIS DATE ANNOUNCED THAT U.S. ARMY HAD RELEASED THE STORY OF DR. RICHARD SORGE IN ITS ENTIRETY. ARMY INDICATED THAT SUBJECT AND GUNTHER STEIN HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE SORGE SPY RING BY INTRODUCING SORGE TO CONTACTS IN ORIENT. SMEDLEY HAS REPORTEDLY ADVISED NEWSPAPERS THAT IF GENERAL MC ARTHUR WILL WAIVE HIS IMMUNITY, SHE WILL INSTITUTE SUIT AGAINST HIM FOR ASSOCIATING HER WITH SORGE. AS ADDITIONAL DETAILS BECOME AVAILABLE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED.

COPIES DESTROYED
R 95 APR 20 1961
END

RECORDED - 60
SCHEIDT
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - 60
DATE 12-12-92 BY [signature]

486
NYO FEB 13 1949

61-6580-49
37-44-12345

The Director

February 11, 1949

D. M. Ladd

AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases

*File
7/12
✓*

Attached for your information is a summary memorandum on Agnes Smedley, with aliases.

Attachment

cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Fletcher

EMG:mpd

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

2/11 2/5/49

RECORDED - 137

INDEXED - 137

SE 15 *61-6580-50*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *6-28-83* BY *8269/2/200/2*

~~SECRET~~

February 11, 1949

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases *QAC*
Agnes Brundin, Marie A. Rogers,
Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikas

BACKGROUND — 1892 - 1916

Agnes Smedley was born near Osgood, Missouri on February 22, 1892. In her early childhood her family moved to the town of Trinidad in the coal mining district of Colorado. Thereafter she spent one year as a special student at the State Normal School, Tempe, Arizona, and on August 24, 1912 married Ernest W. Brundin, a young engineer, who subsequently obtained a divorce from her on grounds of desertion. At the age of 20, Smedley moved to California where she was graduated from the State Normal School at Santiago, thereafter teaching for three years at the same school. During this period she also served as a correspondent for the Los Angeles Examiner.

INDICTMENT — 1917 - 1919

On July 7, 1917 a number of individuals were indicted in the United States District Court, San Francisco, California, in the so-called "Hindu Conspiracy Case" which involved members of the Indian Nationalist Party in this country who were actively attempting to foment a revolution in India. Smedley appears to have actively participated in this movement and in that year moved to New York where she became Associate Secretary of the International Forum Association. In New York she wrote a book, "The Isolation of Japan in World Politics," published by the De Pawphilis Press, 45 Greenwich Avenue, New York City, which was subsequently seized by Agents of the United States Army Intelligence.

On March 18, 1918 Agnes Smedley and Sailendra Nath Ghose were arrested in New York City, a matter which was widely publicized in the American press. The March 19, 1918 issue of the "New York Times" carried an article captioned "American Girl Held as Indian Plotter." This article reported that:

"Important evidence bearing on a plot to cause uprisings in India against British rule has come into the possession of the Government as a result of the arrest yesterday of

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

EMG:EFF

CLASS. & EXT. BY *8269/She/...*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 *L2*
DATE OF REVIEW *6/29/92*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Agnes Smedley, an American girl, also known as Agnes Brundin, and Sailendra Nath Ghose, a Hindu, who is prominent in the activities of an organization which calls itself the 'Indian Nationalist Party'..... Not only do the data which the Government has obtained as a result of the arrest involve plots in India, but they also disclose the fact that Leon Trotsky, the deposed Bolshevik Foreign Minister of Russia, was recently appealed to for aid in stirring up trouble in India, and was asked to use his influence against the U. S. in arresting and bringing to trial Hindus and others who plotted in the U. S. against British sovereignty."

According to this article, the defendants had been representing themselves as diplomatic representatives of the Nationalist Party of India, which was a violation of the Espionage Act. It reported that Smedley had been arrested in a Greenwich Village apartment and had refused to talk.

On April 1, 1918 an indictment was returned against Agnes Smedley and Sailendra Nath Ghose in the Southern District of New York for violation of Section 3, Title 8 of the Espionage Act and Section 392 of the United States Criminal Code for acting as agents of a foreign country and aiding and abetting such action. Smedley was released on bond on May 7, 1918 and the indictment against both defendants was dismissed on December 16, 1918.

ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA — 1920 — 1928

In 1920, following World War I, Smedley went to Germany, proceeding immediately to Russia where she remained for a six-months' study tour. She then returned to Berlin where she reportedly lived under the name, "Miss Alice Bird." In Berlin, Smedley took an active part in the Indian revolutionary movement and met the young revolutionary leader, Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, for eight years living with him as his wife. However, with the rise of Hitler, Chattopadhyaya fled from Germany, seeking refuge in Russia.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(61-6580-9 pages 25,26; 100-267360-111)

(S)

In 1928 Smedley also met Julian Gumpers, an American citizen then in Berlin as an active Communist propagandist. Gumpers, who now claims to be anti-Communist, presently resides in New York City and has been interviewed by Bureau Agents. Although appearing reluctantly cooperative, Gumpers has admitted meeting Smedley in Paris in 1928, stating that he subsequently translated into German a book which she had written. He said that he had been instrumental in getting portions of this book published in the German paper "Frankfurter Zeitung," and later secured her appointment as a correspondent for that newspaper in China. Thereafter, according to his own statements, Gumpers served as Smedley's financial agent in Germany, banking her money in Berlin and forwarding funds at her request. (Note: It is not inconceivable that Gumpers may have thus acted as an intermediary paymaster for the Soviet government.)

Gumpers ridiculed the possibility that Smedley was a Communist during the period he was connected with her from 1928-31. Although admitting that she was probably in Moscow during the Winter of 1929-30 (as claimed by other sources), and may have associated with Hindu Communists, Gumpers stated that it was impossible to think of her as an agent of the Comintern because of her instability and emotionalism. He said that Smedley had differed with the Communists in nearly every issue and that the Communists (of which he was admittedly one) were constantly being warned to exercise caution in dealing with her. (61-6580-34)

[REDACTED]

b1

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b1

(61-6383-35)

(It is of particular interest to note that Hedi Massing has advised that it was in 1929 that Dr. Lea (Richard) Sarge, who was then also in Berlin, introduced her to [redacted])

(100-131002-15 encl. p. 6)

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ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIA AND CHINA - 1928 - 1941

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[REDACTED]

(61-6580-p, p. 26) X(5)

The September 19, 1931, issue of the "China Weekly Review," left-wing newspaper published in Shanghai, carried an editorial entitled "Agnes Smedley and the Shanghai Die-Hards." This editorial commented on the fact that Agnes Smedley and Madame Sun Yat-Sen had transmitted to local newspapers and the Chinese authorities, letters appealing for clemency for Paul and Gertrude Noulens (convicted Soviet agents in China). The editorial branded as false allegations that Smedley was a Communist, adding they were glad to do so "because the 'Review' has at times been subjected to similar underhanded attacks."

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(61-6580-9 p. 27)

On January 7, 1937, the "New York Sun" carried an article entitled, "U. S. Woman Aids Chinese Reds" and on January 8, 1937, there appeared in the "New York Daily News" a similar Associated Press dispatch captioned "U. S. Woman Teacher Leads Revolt in China." This latter article reported that:

"A quarter of a million army men were reported today to have joined in a movement to create a great Communist State in Northwest China with an American woman playing a spectacular role in the uprising."

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The article continued by stating that Agnes Smedley, former Colorado school teacher and long associated with the radical movements in Asia, was described as conducting radio propaganda to unite large disaffected military units under the Red banner in defiance of the Nanking Government.

"In the forefront of the new campaign, said reliable sources, is Miss Smedley. Every few hours she has been broadcasting in English appeals for the Red uprising against Nanking....."

The January, 1944, issue of "Current Biography" indicated that from 1938 to 1941 Agnes Smedley worked as a publicist and field worker for the Chinese Red Cross Medical Corps and late in December, 1941, returned to the United States to recuperate from several attacks of malaria and other illnesses. (61-5380-9, p. 13)

However, according to a news item appearing in the December 19, 1944, issue of the "Schenectady Gazette," which reported a lecture by Agnes Smedley at a local war relief drive for Christmas gifts for Russian children, it was indicated that from China she had gone to Russia to convalesce at a writer's health center. Smedley was reported as describing these resorts for workers and the Red Army as being maintained in former Czarist spas and playgrounds to which the best in Russian musical and dramatic companies came regularly. (61-5380-9 p. 43)

RECENT ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1942 - 1949

Agnes Smedley is presently residing at Snedens Landing, Palisades, Rockland County, New York. (61-6580-39)

Since her return to the United States, she has continued to champion the cause of the Chinese Communists, frequently lecturing and appearing on the radio in carrying out her primary aim at "enlightening America on the plight of the Chinese."

In November, 1943, she appeared on the radio program "Author Meets Critic," at which time she emphasized the fact that the United States and Great Britain are largely responsible for the backward conditions in China today because of their imperialistic foreign policies. (61-6580-9, p. 13)

In 1944, she took an active part in the campaign activities of the National Citizens Political Action Committee. (61-6580-9, pgs. 29, 31)

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On September 2, 1945, Agnes Smedley appeared on a radio program in New York City sponsored by the Chicago Round Table of the Air. Throughout this program she vehemently upheld Russia's intentions in the Far East, and as evidence of Russia's good intentions cited the Russo-Chinese treaty in which Russia agreed not to meddle in the affairs of China. u

(61-6580-14, p. 2)

She has made numerous other appearances in various cities in this country.

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Information has been received from a reliable informant to the effect that Agnes Smedley is always armed with a revolver of heavy caliber. u
(61-6580-20)

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"Soviet provinces in China are the best governed and any competent observer of the world situation will agree that the best hope for peace in the Far East is that China and Japan should both go Communist"

(61-6580-9 p. 16) c1

A review of "China's Red Army Marches" by T. A. Bisson appeared in the September 12, 1934 issue of the "Nation," the author stating that, "In 'China's Red Army Marches,' Agnes Smedley records the formative years in one of the great creative movements of our era, the building of the Chinese Soviet Republic." (61-6580-9 p. 17) c1

"Red Flood Over China" - 1934

This book was published by the Moscow Cooperative Public Society of Foreign Workers in the USSR and is a republication of "China's Red Army Marches." (61-6580-9 p. 11) c1

"China Fights Back" - 1936

In an introduction to this book, Anna Louise Strong, well-known Soviet propagandist, wrote that "working for Madame Sun Yat Sen for civil liberties in China, for the rights of workers, of farmers, of Communists, she (Agnes Smedley) became for many years almost the one foreigner in Shanghai to whose doors came the inside tales of the Chinese Soviet Districts."

The July 16, 1938 issue of "Saturday Review" contained a review of "China Fights Back" in which David H. Popper stated that since 1929 Miss Smedley had interpreted Chinese Communism to the world. He continued that " ... in her mind final victory must and will be delayed until China is freed from the grip of entrenched wealth and privilege - until the reforms demanded by the Communists are consummated." There also appeared a picture of Smedley in the uniform of the Chinese Red Army. (61-6580-9 p. 12) c1

"Battle Hymn of China" - 1943

The "Battle Hymn of China" was written by Agnes Smedley and published by A. A. Knopf in New York City. It contained no foreword or preface.

(61-6580-9 p. 12)

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In addition, Smedley has recently written a number of articles for publication in newspapers and magazines in this country.

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

"Evangelista"

Prominent Filipino Communist who is reported to have died in a Japanese concentration camp in the Phillipine Islands during the period of Japanese occupation. (61-6580-9 p. 27) *ku*

[REDACTED]

Former editor of "The China Forum," Communist paper published in Shanghai, who is reported to have broken with the Communist Party to become a Trotskyist and to have suspended publication of his paper. Smedley is reported to have been in contact with him in 1934, prior to his break. (61-6580-9 p.27) *ku*

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[REDACTED]

Chinese Communist delegate to the San Francisco Conference who, while in this country, is known to have contacted individuals implicated in Soviet intelligence activities. (61-6580-16) *ll*

[REDACTED]

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Executive Secretary for the China Aid Council, American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, New York City. (61-6580-9 p. 30),

Raymond Robins

Wealthy retired U. S. Army officer who commanded the American Red Cross Mission in Russia in 1917-1918. He has since travelled extensively in the Soviet Union and in his correspondence with Smedley has expressed great admiration for Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky, "the leaders of the supreme economic revolution of all time," with all of whom he claimed past personal contact.

(61-6580-16 p. 6) *ll*

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[]
Left-wing writer and radio commentator who, according to an informant, stated that he considered Agnes Smedley the most violent revolutionary he has ever known. U

Ella Winter

Well-known pro-Soviet writer and wife of Donald Ogden Stewart. Following her return from Russia in 1944, she wrote to Agnes Smedley that she "could not find out anything whatever about your husband in Moscow." (Note - This is the only indication that Smedley may have such a husband.)
ser 9 P40

SUPPORT OF PRO-SOVIET AND COMMUNIST FRONT GROUPS

China Aid Council

A highly confidential source advised that on February 16, 1944, Agnes Smedley paid \$13.00 to the China Aid Council. (61-6580-16 p. 4) U

Citizens United to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee

The name of Agnes Smedley appeared on a list of "just a few of the outstanding Americans who are sponsoring the fight" in an advertisement in the "New York Times" on March 14, 1946, sponsored by the "Citizens United to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee." (61-6580-29 p. 3) U

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy

On April 3, 1946, Agnes Smedley sat on the sponsor's dias at a dinner held in New York under the sponsorship of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. (61-6580-29 p. 2) U

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

A highly confidential source advised that on November 16, 1944, Agnes Smedley contributed \$25.00 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (61-6580-16 p. 4) U

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MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Although Agnes Smedley has consistently publicly denied membership in the Communist Party, she has been an outstanding champion of the Communist line.

In a biographical sketch of Agnes Smedley published in 1942 in the "Twentieth Century Authors," it was stated that "she has long since changed her beliefs from Socialism to Communism and since 1929 has interpreted Chinese Communism to the world."

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised that "there is absolutely no question about" her being a Communist. He stated that everybody was acquainted with the fact and that if not a member of the Communist Party it was because the officials believed her more valuable if her Communist Party affiliations were not established. *LI*

DISTRIBUTION

Division of Records

Copies of reports in this matter were forwarded to the Division of Records on March 14, 1947, (8 reports), February 10, 1948 (1 report), and May 1, 1948 (1 report.) *Feb 10, 1949 (1 Report).*

b2
Copies of all reports submitted in this matter were forwarded to the on January 10, 1949.

Intelligence Division of the Army

Copies of all reports submitted in this matter were forwarded to the Intelligence Division of the Army on January 10, 1949.

Has been under continuous investigation as espionage agent.

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The Attorney General

Director, FBI

28 February 15, 1949

As of possible interest if you have not seen it already,
I am attaching a copy of the editorial entitled "Tokyo Spy Report"
which appeared in the February 11, 1949, edition of the Washington Star.

Attachment

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 133

EX-31

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DATE	4-16-49
BY	WNT

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DATE 6/20/81 BY 1269/46/conting

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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Mr. Clegg _____ ()
Mr. Glavin _____ ()
Mr. Ladd _____ ()
Mr. Nichols _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tracy _____ ()
Mr. Gurnea _____ ()
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Miss Gandy _____ ()

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For Your Recommendation ()
What are the facts? ()
Remarks:

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 Miss Gandy _____

Tokyo Spy Report

The report on the activities of a pre-Pearl Harbor Soviet spy ring in Japan proves beyond any possibility of doubt that the Army had better stay out of the business of exposing spies.

It does not prove much more than that.

Certainly it does not even begin to prove the accusation that Miss Agnes Smedley, who has written several books on China, has been "exposed for what she is, a spy and agent of the Soviet government."

The report makes this charge without the slightest qualification. There is nothing to indicate that either the author of the report or the anonymous Army authority responsible for its publication made the slightest effort to locate Miss Smedley and get her side of the story. On the contrary, the report even goes so far as to insinuate that Miss Smedley has been a fugitive, though she has been living quite openly in her home at Palisades, New Jersey.

Miss Smedley's attorney, O. John Rogge, cannot be accused of overstatement when he says the Army's indictment of his client is "outrageous." For it is precisely that.

Although cognizant of her emphatic denial, The Star has no way of knowing whether Miss Smedley is or ever has been an agent of the Soviet Union, or of any other foreign government. And, actually, the fact as to this is beside the point. For the real point has to do with the basis, or rather the lack of basis, for the Army's accusation against her.

The spy expose is premised on statements allegedly made by members of the alleged spy ring after they had been caught by the Japanese authorities. There is no way of knowing the extent to which these statements should be believed or rejected. But at best they are the statements of Soviet spies, certainly not very trustworthy witnesses. And the most that can be wrung from this evidence is that there may be some reason to believe that Miss Smedley, at that time, was working for the Russians against the Japanese. Yet the Army, without offering a particle of proof and apparently without trying to get any, indicts her in 1949 as being a spy and agent of the Soviet government. If that is not outrageous, then nothing is.

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WASHINGTON STAR

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Date 11-11-49